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Democratic Party Rally Presses Opposition Demands

AU0610150991 Tirana ATA in English 1005 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA)—On October 5, afternoon, the Democratic Party branch for Tirana organised a peaceful rally at the Skenderbeg Square in support of the demands presented in the joint statement of the opposition parties and of the Union of the Independent Trade Unions to bring to court the former party and state leaders, to dissolve the State Security, to discharge the leading cadres of the Radio-TV and renovate our diplomatic representations abroad.

Some thousands of people that gathered in this square stood silent carrying slogans and flags in their hands. Various speakers who took the floor called on the masses to fight to the end for the triumph of democracy and eradication of monism and its remains.

The deputies of the Democratic Party Azem Hajdari, Abdi Baleta, Ylli Vejsiu, Maksim Konomi, and Albert Karriqi attended and took the floor at the rally.

After the rally they went to meet the premier to put forward the demands of the rally.

30,000 Demonstrate Against President

AU0610152891 Paris AFP in English 1519 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 6 (AFP)—An estimated 30,000 people demonstrated in the Albanian capital Tirana on Sunday, calling for the resignation of President Ramiz Alia and the arrest of former Communist leaders, an opposition leader reported by telephone.

A similar protest Saturday drew 15,000 people, he said.

Demonstrators at Sunday's rally were heading for the headquarters of the ruling Socialist Party, formerly the Communist Party, and the government headquarters, the opposition leader said.

They held signs painted with anti-Communist slogans and chanted for the arrest of former hardline dictator Enver Hoxha's widow Nexhmije and former Communist leaders, as well as for Alia to step down. Hoxha died in 1985.

Marching at the head of the demonstration was Sali Berisha, leader of the main opposition party, the Albanian Democratic Party, which organized both protests in its first such initiative. protests in its first such initiative.

Public Order Ministry Protests

AU0610194791 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1900 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Public Order Ministry statement issued in Tirana on 6 October]

[Text] This morning, on 6 October 1991, the Democratic Party's Tirana branch organized a rally in Skenderbeg Square without police permission, an act contravening the Law on Citizens' Meetings, Gatherings, and Manifestations. Despite the intervention of the chiefs of the Tirana Police, asking for the rally not to be held, the organizers did not obey. Police forces were obliged to leave all their other duties in the capital and were deployed to maintain order at the rally.

The rally, which later turned into a demonstration, was led by Sali Berisha, Azem Hajdari, Arben Imami, Maksim Konomi, Ylli Vejsiu, and others. Tomor Malasi, chairman of the Tirana Pluralist Executive Committee, was among the demonstrators. The rally's organizers not only did not heed the legitimate requests of the police, but, by the attitude they adopted, also provoked them. Nevertheless, the forces of order kept cool heads and took measures to ensure order and the safety of buildings.

On the basis of this behavior and this attitude, the Public Order Ministry is obliged to warn that, if such acts contravening the law approved by the People's Assembly are repeated, the forces of order will enforce the demands of the law in order to protect and reestablish public order. The organizers will be responsible for the consequences.

Former Interior Minister Hekuran Isai Arrested

AU0610151091 Tirana ATA in English 1036 GMT 6 Oct 91

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] The newspaper REPUBLIKA reports on the arrest of Hekuran Isai, former interior minister over the one-party regime.

Justice Minister Approves National Progress Party

AU0610150891 Tirana ATA in English 1001 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Tirana, October 6 (ATA)—On September 26 1991, the minister of justice approved the demand of the Initiating Commission for the creation of the Party for the National Progress of Albania, after observing that the activity program, its statute and documents are in keeping with the Law "On the Main Constitutional Provisions," as well as the Law "On the Political Parties."

The order for the approval of the creation of the Party for the National Progress of Albania, which was handed over to its Initiating Commission, enters into force immediately.

Savings Bank Begins Foreign Currency Transactions

AU0610182891 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1700 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The Tirana branch of the Savings Bank will open a counter for foreign currency transactions on 10 October 1991. At first, this counter will exchange foreign currency for leks at the rate on $1 to 30 new leks, cash checks, buy lek and foreign currency checks, make payments on money orders received from abroad, change foreign bank notes into smaller denominations, receive foreign currency for savings deposits, open current accounts in foreign currency, and transfer foreign currency abroad. All Albanian and foreign citizens have the right to deposit their foreign currency funds. All Savings Bank branches in the districts will also soon provide these services. The foreign currency counter is situated in the Main Savings Bank on Martyrs of the Nation Boulevard in Tirana and is open daily from 1100 to 1700.

Zhelev Receives Party Delegation From Serbia

AU0610142991 Sofia BTA in English 1803 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 5 (BTA)—President Zhelyu Zhelev of Bulgaria today received a delegation of the Serbian Democratic Party, led by Prof. Dragoljub Micunovic, member of the Serbian Parliament, the spokesman for the president announced. The guests familiarized Dr. Zhelev with their party's positions on the situation in Yugoslavia and with their views on a cessation of hostilities and a solution to problems.

President Zhelev said that despite the different points of view, the conversation was useful because political contacts between Bulgaria and Serbia at different levels are a prerequisite to build relations of friendship and cooperation. This is the way of all Balkan countries: Only through cooperation a closeness of such magnitude can be achieved that the inter-Balkan borders can become largely formal, the way they are in Western Europe. When there is a free movement of people, ideas and capital in the Balkans, this region will take its befitting place in the European family of free nations, he said.

The Bulgarian head of state reiterated that Bulgaria does not intend to take advantage of Yugoslavia's difficulties and was ready to assist in the solution of problems. He voiced concern over the danger of a Lebanonization of the situation there and pointed out that political negotiations, compromise and a peaceful settlement were the only way out of the crisis.

President Zhelev stressed that Bulgaria addresses the relations with its neighbours without any prejudice, guided by the conviction that the mistakes of the past should not be repeated. "If we allow this to happen," he said, "we will prove that we have learnt nothing from history."

* * *

The delegation is visiting here at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party (United) (BZNS)(u). This is the first meeting between representatives of opposition parties in the two countries, even though the two parties maintained relations back before World War I, reporters learnt at a news conference at the BZNS(u) Press Center today.

"We hope that sound reason will still take the upper hand and we will be able to keep Yugoslavia," said the Chairman of the Democratic Party Prof. Dragoljub Micunovic, asked about the political crisis in his country. He elaborated on his party's view on the matter: Its M.P.'s in the Serbian Assembly are campaigning for an end to hostilities, for lifting of the blockade of the Yugoslav Army barracks in Croatia, for a withdrawal of the Federal Army to Serbia and for the immediate convocation of the Yugoslav Parliament which should find a way out of the crisis. The Democratic Party wants Yugoslavia to stay—as a new commonwealth.

Prime Minister Popov Meets Yugoslav Ambassador

AU0410214491 Sofia BTA in English 2126 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA)—Prime Minister Dimitur Popov invited this afternoon for a conversation Yugoslavia's Ambassador Milenko Stefanovic, who informed him of the developments in Yugoslavia in the last few days, the Press Center of the Council of Ministers announced.

On behalf of the government, Mr. Popov expressed concern over the escalation of the conflict in Yugoslavia. He confirmed Bulgaria's stand for non-interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs and for recognizing the right to self-determination of its peoples. Mr. Popov asked Mr. Stefanovic to inform Belgrade that the Bulgarian Government hopes the crisis will be settled by political means and without use of force which results in bloodshed and innocent victims. The complicated problems can be solved by means of dialogue preceded by a cease-fire.

Yugoslavia's Ambassador Milenko Stefanovic assured Mr. Popov that he will familiarize the Yugoslav state leadership with the views of the Bulgarian Government.

Government Expresses Concern About Yugoslavia

AU0510191491 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 5 (BTA)—"The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria is following with deep concern the escalation of the senseless violent conflict in neighbouring Yugoslavia," reads a Bulgarian Government declaration released to the BTA.

"The government deems it categorically unacceptable that military force should be used in the settlement of disputes and that the inter-republican borders should be revised. There is cause for serious concern in the joint actions of the volunteer formations, armed by the Republic of Serbia, and the Yugoslav People's Army on the territory of the Republic of Croatia, as well as in the deliberate attempts to draw Bosnia and Herzegovina and Macedonia into the conflict, citing in justification the 'all-out civil war' and the imminent military threat. Under this pretext, on October 3, 1991 part of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia usurped the functions of the Federal Assembly and of the collective leadership of the Federation. What was done practically amounted to a military coup which rules out the possibility of a political settlement of disputes," the document reads.

"The Republic of Bulgaria reaffirms its position of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and does not intend to take unfair advantage of the grave

situation in that country. At the same time, the government categorically rejects all insinuations about a military threat and territorial designs on the part of the Republic of Bulgaria," the declaration says.

"The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria gives its unqualified support to Resolution 713 of the UN Security Council on a cessation of hostilities and a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Yugoslavia and to the efforts of the European Community and of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

"An early and lasting reestablishment of peace and stability on the territory of Yugoslavia is in the vital interests of Bulgaria which neighbours on that country. The Bulgarian people is earnestly willing to pursue friendly relations and all-round cooperation with all peoples of Yugoslavia on the basis of mutual respect, good-will and confidence. In evidence of this, the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria declares its readiness to accept international observers of the European Community and other European organizations, to give military attaches, foreign journalists and envoys access to the area of the Bulgarian-Yugoslav border so as to dispel all suspicions about some alleged 'Bulgarian threat'," the declaration reads further on.

"The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria calls on the parties to the conflict to suspend hostilities and agree to dialogue as the only alternative."

Vulkov Meets Perez de Cuellar, Korean Counterpart

AU0610142891 Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] United Nations, October 5 (BTA)—Mr. Viktor Vulkov, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, conferred here with Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general. They considered questions concerning Bulgaria's participation in the UN proceedings, the agenda of the 46th UN General Assembly Session and topical international concerns. Mr. Perez de Cuellar commended highly Bulgaria's peaceful transition to democracy.

Mr. Vulkov held a session of talks with Mr. Yi Sang-ok, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Korea. They discussed the promotion of bilateral relations and the prospects for their further extension. The two ministers stressed the desire for wider bilateral cooperation in different areas. Topical international problems were also on the agenda.

Reports From Ruse Confirm Further Pollution

AU0410164091 Sofia BTA in English 1512 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Ruse, October 4 (BTA)—Despite the good news from Prime Minister Dimitur Popov's visit to Giurgiu and the assurances given by the Romanian side that it is not polluting the region, Ruse is still being gassed. The pollution is not only felt by the citizens but is also registered at the four monitoring posts of the regional environmental protection inspectorate.

The readings of the measurements made between 6 A.M. yesterday and 6 A.M. today became known this afternoon. Five peak levels of chlorine ion have been registered, the highest of them from 1.5 to 4.5-fold above the admissible.

This is the second time in the last four days when the chlorine ion concentration in Ruse's air is much higher than the admissible. The laboratory of the regional inspectorate has no equipment for gauging other pollutants emitted by the Giurgiu works and it cannot be ascertained whether the city has been gassed with vulcacites. However, citizens are reporting all the time that there is a strong smell of burnt rubber in different parts of the city.

Ministers Discuss BSP Assets, Foreign Debt

AU0410084791 Sofia BTA in English 2105 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Sofia, October 3 (BTA)—[passage omitted] At a press conference today Minister of Finance Ivan Kostov presented a document from which it can be seen that in the first half of this year the expenses of the Bulgarian Socialist (formerly Communist) Party [BSP] exceed the total membership dues it received in the same same period by five million leva. This was his response to yesterday's declaration of the Presidium of the BSP which described the distraint on the party's bank assets as "part of a political and propaganda campaign." Mr. Kostov said that the BSP's qualification of the distraint as a political move is dangerous because in this way the independence of the judiciary is questioned.

At a press conference the two economic ministers, Mr. Pushkarov and Mr. Kostov (both of the UDF) [Union of Democratic Forces], said that Bulgaria could not be sold out because this had been already done. The foreign debt is estimated at 180-190 billion leva, while the credit side totals about 60 billion leva. The companies' debt to the state is 40 billion leva and that of the governmen—16 billion, Mr. Kostov explained. [passage omitted]

BSP Submits Platform on Health Reform

AU0510164991 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Report by Krasimira Marinova]

[Text] The Bulgarian Socialist Party's [BSP] platform on the health protection system's reform was submitted to the media at the BSP Press Center today.

Our reporter Krasimira Marinova will provide details on the news conference:

[Marinova recording] Health services should be accessible to all citizens, according to the BSP. The main

point of the reform should be an amendment of the subsidizing method. This should be implemented by introducing a health insurance service.

According to Dr. Mimi Zhivkova and Prof. Vrubka Obesova, the two BSP nominees for the forthcoming parliamentary elections, the ideas submitted by the Socialists on the reform do not greatly differ from the views of the other parties, with the exception of one passage contained in the Union of Democratic Forces' [SDS] program, according to which health services should be financed with the resources of the confiscated BSP property, among other things.

The BSP representatives described this argument as unjustified and illogical, considering that the health budget for 1991 alone amounts to 6 billion leva.

The BSP also criticized the Bulgarian Physicians Union for joining the SDS platform. According to the BSP spokesmen, this is a professional organization that should fight only for the prestige of the medical profession and should not recognize any color other that the white of the doctor's coat. The Socialists are in favor of treating all forms of health service on the same level so that the reform, which, according to them, has started on the wrong end, could be further pursued. Private medical practice should not have been reintroduced, considering that Bulgarian citizens are not in a position to use it because of their lack of financial resources.

The BSP is convinced that health services should be financed by the state budget in the future on the basis of a strictly determined percentage.

DPS Accuses BSP of Violence Against Ethnic Turks

AU0510164291 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] An election rally organized by the Movement for Rights and Freedoms [DPS] was held in Kurdzhali today.

The candidates nominated for the parliamentary elections, headed by Ahmed Dogan, chairman of the DPS Central Council, were introduced.

The speakers reiterated their strong accusations against the totalitarian regime and against the former and present Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] leaders, who for more than 40 years trampled the human rights of the ethnic Turks, subjecting them to unprecedented genocide.

The appeal for pursuing the boycott of schools was repeated. According to our correspondent, this is a tested method of the DPS of forcing the government to accept its proposals.

Lilov, Vasiliev Hold Election Debate

AU0410113391 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The preelection debate between Aleksandur Lilov, head of the list of candidates of the Bulgarian Social Party [BSP], and Nikolay Vasilev, head of the list of candidates of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], candidates for people's representatives at 27th Stara Zagora constituency, lasted two hours. It was carried live by Stara Zagora Radio.

Nikolay Vasilev said that he could not forget the past and that, so far, those responsible for the national catastrophe and for robbing state property have not been accused or sentenced.

Aleksandur Lilov did not object to the claim that the culprits must be held accountable, but he stressed that this must be done in a civilized manner on the basis of the law.

According to the BSP leader, regardless of all prejudices, the most important thing now is not to look at the past but to focus on the sources of tension.

The leaders who took part in the dispute talked about the election platforms of their parties and answered numerous questions.

SDS Members Interviewed on USSR Visit

AU0310151291 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Report on interview with Mikhail Nedelchev and Stoyan Ganev, members of the National Assembly from the Union of Democratic Forces, on recent visit to USSR—recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Mikhail Nedelchev and Stoyan Ganev, the two members of the National Assembly from the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] who paid a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Movement for Democratic Reform in Russia, returned to Sofia a few minutes ago.

Mr. Stoyan Ganev said the most important result of the visit was the fact that the myth of the monopoly of the Bulgarian Socialist Party on Bulgaria's relations with the Soviet Union had been dispelled. What is even more significant, he added, is the fact that one particular political party is no longer capable of manipulating public opinion on things that are deeply rooted in the mentality of the Bulgarian people.

[Ganev] The specific result of our visit is expressed in a declaration, in a sort of communique, that we intend to publish today. It describes the results of our meetings in detail. As a matter of fact, we met three of the Movement for Democratic Reform cochairmen—namely, Mr. Ivan Laptev, Mr. Yakovlev, and Mr. Shevardnadze.

Our last meeting was with Mr. Shevardnadze. It lasted nearly one hour and 40 minutes. The meeting took place in the building of Shevardnadze s Foreign Policy Institute. We can say that this was one of the SDS's most successful foreign policy contacts.

[Nedelchev] One of the most useful results of our visit was the fact that we were able to fully inform our counterparts of the stance adopted by various political leaders in Bulgaria on the occasion of the dramatic events that occurred on 19 August 1991 and on the following days.

I would like to confirm that our interlocutors were impressed by what we had to say during the talks. They were even greatly impressed. I could say much more about our meetings, but I will limit myself to stating that we were also greatly impressed. We met representatives of those circles, which, like the conservative, reactionary groups within the BSP, are trying to limit the reforms. However, we held our talks with those who are sincerely interested in developing democratic reforms in Russia and in the other republics. As a matter of fact, the movement to which the representatives to whom we talked belong is called precisely the Movement for Democratic Reform.

[Ganev] I would like to draw your attention to one sentence from the joint declaration. I mean the passage that reads: We [the Bulgarian side] are deeply concerned about the attempts of reactionary forces in our country to take their revenge under the banners of nationalism, along the path of fanning hostility based on nationality issues.

[Nedelchev] At this very moment, in which, as we know, the National Assembly, under the pressure of the communist majority, has passed certain legislative norms that virtually represent violations of basic human rights, I am convinced that the aforementioned text, which was adopted jointly, is very topical and so is the actual declaration signed by Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Stoyan Ganev.

[Announcer] These were statements by Mikhail Nedelchev and Stoyan Ganev on their return to Sofia.

Dimitrov-Led SDS Delegation Departs for Germany

AU0610192391 Sofia Khristo Botev Radio Network in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] On 6 October, a delegation of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] led by Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the SDS National Coordinating Council, departed for Germany on a two-day visit. The delegation was invited by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union. Stoyan [last name indistinct] and Stoyan Ganev, cochairmen of the SDS parliamentary faction, and Georgi Yakov, chairman of the Democratic Party, are members of the delegation.

Dzherov on Future Government; New Social Democratic Party

AU0610142791 Sofia BTA in English 1937 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Sofia, 5 Oct (BTA)—[passage omitted] Mr. Aleksandur Dzherov, M.P. candidate of the Union of Democratic Forces (SDS), says in a declaration published today that his organization is ready to form a government of national rebirth in cooperation with other non-communist parties and the "labour, experience and reason of everyone who craves for the salvation of Bulgaria." [sentence as published]

The New Social Democratic Party is a genuine left-wing party which considers itself as the legitimate successor of the Bulgarian Social Democratic Party in the Union of Democratic Forces, the party's leader Mr. Vasil Mikhaylov told a news conference here today which was attended by the party's candidates for parliament. [passage omitted]

New Bullets Tested for Use Against Terrorists

AU0410211491 Sofia BTA in English 2007 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, October 4 (BTA)—A new type of bullets manufactured at a state company in the town of Kazanluk were tested on dogs at the Academy of Military Medicine in Sofia on Wednesday and Thursday.

Concerned Sofianites and hospital employees told the BTA that some of the bullets were of the Dum-Dum type. In this connection, a BTA reporter interviewed Dr. Kazandzhiev, an expert on firearm wounds and associate professor at the Academy of Military Medicine, who observed the experiment.

Dr. Kazandzhiev said the experiment was completed and showed the reporter the contents of one of the cartridges. The cartridge is for a Makarov service pistol, the standard gun used by Bulgarian policemen. Instead of the usual lead bullet, the cartridge is loaded with a plastic bullet.

These bullets are of the same type as the U.S.-made short stop and are intended to be used against terrorists and not against demonstrators, Associate Professor Kazandzhiev said. They can be used in closed spaces: Airplanes, trains, banks etc. Because they do not rebound and do not kill the target but merely stun him for as long as the policeman can handcuff him.

The doctor emphasized that the experiment was conducted by a special commission of military experts and armourers of the ministries of defense and internal affairs. For the first time such a commission included a medic.

Union Leader Discusses New Branch Agreement

AU0410193291 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Interview with Mr. Zhelyazko Atanasov, chairman of the Central Strike Committee of the Podkrepa Trade Union Miners Federation, by Petur Donchev; place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Donchev] Mr. Atanasov, the questions of employment and labor wages were previously discussed. Could you describe some new facts related to the branch agreement?

[Atanasov] It is particularly the question of differentiation concerning the initial labor wages according to the levels of training, education, professional qualifications, and duties for different categories of service. In addition to this, we request that miners who have reached the last three years of service, which entitles them to join the retirement plan, should not be affected by dismissals in the course of restructuring the enterprises. These conditions are compulsory.

[Donchev] Would this represent a new attack against the government, a new burden for the state budget?

[Atanasov] No. I am surprised that some people still believe such things. We have settled the problem in Item One of our agreement, which stipulates that employers should adopt further measures aimed at providing opportunities for additional production and for saving materials in view of guaranteeing the necessary resources for the labor wages envisaged in the agreement.

At this point, the Podkrepa Labor Confederation assumes the obligation of contributing to the signing of collective labor contracts and to improving the economic situation and social conditions of our companies and commercial enterprises.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the Podkrepa Labor Confederation is ready to vouch for the implementation of the agreement.

Federal Assembly New Screening Law Adopted

LD0410223591 Prague CTSK in English 2028 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 4 (CSTK)—The Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament) today passed by a narrow majority a bill excluding former collaborators of the Secret Police (STB) from certain posts in state bodies.

More than 70 deputies took part in the debate on the bill, also known as the "screening law", which started on Wednesday October 2. They proposed a number of amendments to the government bill. Included in the law were suggestions by the Civic Democratic Party (ODS), the Civic Democratic Alliance (ODA), the Public Against Violence (VPN) Movement, the Christian Democratic Movement (KDH) and other rightist parties.

Compared with the government draft, the approved amendments substantially extend the range of persons and posts. [sentence as received]

Individuals, who took part in the suppression of human and civil rights between February 25, 1948—when the Communists seized power—and November 17, 1989 - when the events which resulted in the overthrow of the Communists started, i.e., collaborators of the former STB, leaders of certain Communist Party bodies and members of the People's Militia (the former paramilitary force of the Communist Party), are banned from posts in state administration, the Army, the mass media and several other areas.

The vote in the Czech part of the House of Nations was 43-9 in favour of the law, and 40-4 in the Slovak part. In the House of the People the vote was 65-18.

In support of the bill, Czechoslovak Interior Minister Jan Langos said it is not at variance with Czechoslovakia's international commitments in the sphere of human rights.

The law is valid until January 1 1996.

The deputies agreed to a proposal by Daniel Kroupa (ODA) that Communist officials from the period between January 1, 1968, when the Communist-led reform drive known as the Prague Spring started, and May 1, 1989, when "normalisation" began following the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia in August 1968, be exempted from the law.

The deputies also approved further exceptions: the Federal Interior and Defence Ministers, The Federal Information Service (FIS), and the Director of the Federal Police are permitted not to abide by the law if banning a particular individual from a post would jeopardise an important security interest of the state.

The parliamentarians also included in the law a suggestion made by Miloslav Ransdorf (Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia) that before taking up a post listed in the law every citizen must declare in writing that he or she has not been a collaborator with any foreign intelligence service.

The law allows every Czechoslovak citizen over 18 to ask the Federal Interior Ministry to issue a certificate verifying whether he or she is or is not registered in the ministry's files.

The law forbids the publication of ministry files without the prior written consent of the citizen concerned, but does not provide for punishment of publication. The original government draft provided for imprisonment of up to three years.

The deputies rejected a proposal by Vaclav Benda (Christian Democratic Party) to publish the names of all former STB collaborators.

The 17th joint session of the House of the People and the House of Nations will continue on Tuesday, October 8.

Reaction to Law Reported

LD0610125591 Prague Federal 1 Television Network in Czech 2150 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The CSTK has already reported some initial reactions to the adoption of the screening law. Christian Democratic Party Chairman Vaclav Benda said: Although I consider it a compromise, it is an important step toward a purge of public life, which had to be taken and which will be followed by other steps. The struggle for this law was very dramatic, and I am pleased to see that there was remarkable interaction among all the democratic forces in the legislature.

The Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia was the first to issue its reaction, and I quote: The adoption of the screening law and the discussion around it has clearly unveiled the grotesque distortion with which the political system, especially its right-wing section, reflects the interests and needs of people. Instead of taking conciliation and consensus as the most important conditions for putting into effect the economic reform idea for which the right wing itself is pushing, an approach has been enforced that divides this society into historically better-off and worse-off citizens, the chosen and the discriminated against. This is the wording of the final sentence: May God allow reason to prevail in the next elections, says the Communist Party statement.

Assembly Approves Federal Agricultural Fund

AU0410125691 Prague CSTK in English 1258 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CSTK)— The Federal Assembly (parliament) House of Nations today passed legislation on the establishment of a Federal Fund for the Regulation of the Agricultural and Food Market which was rejected by its Slovak part last Thursday.

The fund is to be used for intervention purchases by the state of agricultural produce from purchase, distribution, and storage companies at guaranteed contractual prices, and its sale at home and abroad. Through the fund the state intends to subsidize food exports.

Economics Minister Vladimir Dlouhy said that the fund will be a temporary institution substituting normal market mechanisms which still do not exist in Czechoslovakia. He rejected opinions according to which the existence of the fund discriminates against Slovak agriculture. One of the targets of the economic reform is to maintain a single Czechoslovak agriculture and food market, he stressed.

Deputies of the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia (HZDS) and the Slovak National Party (SNS) described the establishment of the fund as a mere "patch" for the erroneous division of financial means between the Czech and Slovak budgets, and an effort at removing some mistakes of the federal government.

Over 516,000 Sign Early Referendum Petition

AU0410130991 Prague CSTK in English 0708 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 3 (CSTK)— Over 516,000 Czechoslovak citizens have signed the petition demanding lawmakers finish legislation enabling President Vaclav Havel to call a referendum on the future state setup of Czechoslovakia by the end of the year. The tally was released to the Czechoslovak News Agency by the Office of the "Appeal from Citizens," who organized the petition. Czechoslovakia has a population of 15.6 million.

Miller: Wages Do Not Pose Inflationary Risks

AU0710101591 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 2 Oct 91 p 8

[Petr Miller, CSFR minister of labor and social affairs, article: "State and Wages"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

Significant Difference

Actual wages in the period from January to August 1991 did not exceed the limit set on the growth of wages. In general, wages did not exceed this limit: Actual wage growth was 6 percent in the first quarter, while the wage limit for this period was 9 percent, and in the second quarter, the wage growth was 15 percent while the limit was 22 percent. That is, the development of nominal wages has not led to cost-induced inflation and—due to the growth of prices and the decline in real wages—it was a significant factor in the decline in demand. Statistical data show that the volume of paid-out wages—(it increased by no more than 2 billion korunas and reached 131 billion korunas in the first six months, that is, 1.4 percent)—actually remains unchanged in the national economy (we lack data for enterprises with less than 100 employees). This is linked to the general decline in economic performance and directly linked to changes in the unemployment rate and economic activity. The number of employees in the statistically documented group of organizations dropped significantly (almost 10 percent), due to the fact that some employees migrated into the private sector or left for work abroad, and because of higher unemployment.

The average nominal wage growth accelerated significantly—average nominal wages increased 10.5 percent and reached almost 3,560 korunas— compared with the previous year (in the first quarter last year, average wages grew 2.7 percent) and with the first and second quarters. As I said, the increase was 6 percent in the first quarter and 15 percent in the second quarter. The main factor causing the accelerated increase is the fact that wage growth is linked to the growth of the cost of living, but the linkage between performance and earnings is such that labor productivity in all industrial branches and other manufacturing sectors decreases with higher wages. That is, something that we could call the inflationary-compensatory nature of wage growth becomes stronger, and its stimulating function recedes.

The lower real purchasing power of wages is an important cause of lower demand on the domestic market. Compared with December last year, the level of real wages dropped approximately 22 percent. The purchasing power of wages declined mainly in the first quarter, and the faster growth of nominal wages and deceleration in the growth of the cost of living has lead to the stabilization of real wages at the first quarter level.

The development of wages was significantly different in individual [industrial] branches and organizations, depending on whether their finances came from entrepreneurial activity or from budgets. There was a high increase in average wages (over 15 percent) in communications, the financial sector, and health care. Wages increased by more than 10 percent in industrial branches and domestic trade organizations. Wages in agricultural cooperatives remained practically unchanged. There was a low wage increase (under 5 percent) in transportation, the state agricultural sector, and civil engineering.

In general, the development of wages in the first quarter had a stabilizing influence. It does not create cost-induced or demand-induced inflationary risks. [passage omitted]

USSR's Pankin Meets Slovak Officials, Press

LD0410194791 Bratislava Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The visit of the Soviet foreign minister was undoubtedly one of the most important events in Bratislava today. The highest Slovak representatives received him in the afternoon and, to end his visit, he gave a news conference over an hour ago. My colleague Michal Michalcik has a detailed report:

[Michalcik] Let us first of all discuss the visit itself. Minister Pankin's first stop was the Office of the [Slovak] Government. During the meeting with Prime Minister Jan Carnogursky, the Soviet guest spoke mainly about developments in his country. He stressed, we are not rushing the signing of the new Union treaty. We do not want to repeat the errors of the past. However, a united Union is important for the security of the world, and this is what more than one minister told me in New York recently. The drafted economic agreement testifies to the fact that the republics are beginning to understand this issue.

The next topic was cooperation. Moscow is backing Dienstbier's plan, which means that the West is financing, Central Europe is supplying, and the Union republics are paying for their imports from loans. And here is yet another Pankin remark on the (?topic) of cooperation: Don't wait for a Union treaty or for an economic agreement. Silayev's committee, which is, in fact, a new Soviet Government, is functioning and this provides a guarantee.

After lunch, the Soviet chief of diplomacy met Federal Assembly Chairman Alexander Dubcek. The guest said: It was a pleasant meeting. We have established that Dubcek lived in Frunze with his parents, and I was born in this town. The Kyrgyz president invited Dubcek to visit the capital, and I will be pleased to accompany him.

When meeting Frantisek Miklosko, Slovak Council chairman, Boris Pankin thanked our politicians and public for supporting democracy during the attempted coup in August.

At the final news conference in [word indistinct], Minister Pankin summarized the visit. As he stressed, after 16 year, this was once again a true visit of the Soviet diplomatic chief to our country. Four important treaties and agreements were signed in the course of three days. There are no unclear points in present Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

Responding to my question on how he assesses the so-called Bratislava Process, the continuation of which will take place in Krakow, and whether Moscow does not view the forming of a Central European Triangle with concern, the Soviet minister said:

[Begin Pankin recording, in Russian fading to Slovak translation] I think that this phenomenon is absolutely normal. On the continent, we cannot fail to welcome the fact that neighbors are looking for new forms of cooperation, and that they are coming closer together. The point is that I do not think some kind of a union that would be directed against someone else would be formed. It is a kind of Hexagonale, for example. However, I must admit that we follow with great attention all processes on the continent. [end recording]

Minister Pankin sees the future of the European process first and foremost in the Helsinki process.

And, what is there to add in conclusion? After a long time, this was again a purely working visit; and we could not fail to notice that the subject, his willingness and efforts, play an important role in diplomacy, too. And in this case, his willingness and efforts benefited a mutually advantageous cause.

A while ago Minister Boris Pankin returned by air to Moscow.

Pankin, Dlouhy Discuss Triangular Aid Plan

AU0410131991 Prague CSTK in English 1725 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CSTK)— Czechoslovakia's proposal for Western countries to aid the Soviet Union with goods purchased from Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary was the focus of today's talks between Czechoslovak Economics Minister Vladimir Dlouhy and visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Boris Pankin.

First suggested by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier in a May 1990 speech at Harvard University, the "triangular plan" was endorsed by French President Francois Mitterrand in a meeting with Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel yesterday in Paris.

Dlouhy told reporters the meeting marked a new era in Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation. This year's problems should serve as a lesson for the future, he said, singling out the drop in Soviet oil shipments to Czechoslovakia. Both ministers agreed to find a compromise on the issue, Dlouhy said.

The division of powers between the center and the republics in the Soviet Union will be a key factor in determining the nature of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic relations in the near future, Dlouhy told Pankin.

Dienstbier on Current Foreign Policy Issues

AU0410132691 Prague CSTK in English 1741 GMT 2 Oct 91

[Text] Prague Oct 2 (CSTK)— Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier today said he would do everything necessary to get the new Czechoslovak-German Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation ratified by the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly (parliament).

Dienstbier told a press conference the treaty will be initialed by German President Richard von Weizsaecker during his visit to Czechoslovakia next week.

It will contain neither provisions for property restitution for Germans expelled from Czechoslovakia after World War Two nor any reference to border changes, according to Egon Lansky, the spokesman for the Foreign Ministry.

Dienstbier said his "triangular plan" for the West to aid the Soviet Union by investing in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland received universal support in his talks in New York last week.

He strongly denied rumors that the proposal is intended to avoid production changes in the countries of the former socialist trade bloc, the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). Enterprises wishing to attract Western investment will have to offer potential Western partners projects that are advantageous for both sides, Dienstbier said.

Referring to his conversation with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky in New York, Dienstbier said Hungary has no territorial claims on Czechoslovakia.

He also repeated Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel's proposal that Prague be the site of a Middle East Peace Conference and confirmed Czechoslovakia is ready to host a visit by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Dienstbier said that one year after German unification (October 3, 1990), he considers the event to have been a step in the right direction towards the unification of Europe as a whole.

Hungarian Official Shows Flexibility on Gabcikovo

AU0410152991

[Editorial Report] Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak on 2 October on page 5 carries a 900-word interview with Nandor Rott, chairman of the Hungarian National Assembly's Environmental Affairs Committee, by NARODNA OBRODA reporters Peter Fridner and Olga Vavrova, entitled "Let the Facts Speak." In the interview, the place and date of which are not given, Rott is asked about the chances of a change in the Hungarian side's negative stand on the completion of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros hydroelectric scheme on the Danube.

In his opening reply, Rott denies that the Hungarian National Assembly had given the Hungarian delegation to the talks "the mandate to hold talks only the cancellation of the treaty" of 1977 on the joint construction and operation of the project. He says that "the present mandate of the Hungarian delegation comprises discussion of all aspects of the issue, on the understanding that for every aspect it is necessary to solicit scientific and expert appraisal or, where appropriate, also the view of the two countries' academies of sciences." Rott believes that "about six months should be sufficient to sum up, arrange, and analyze all existing scientific findings."

Asked about his opinion on the participation of "independent experts" from third countries in this scientific work, Rott says that "none of the three [Hungarian] legislative committees [involved in the issue] objects to a third party, such as EC experts, becoming involved in the scientific research." However, "the invitation of a third party does not mean that the word of its experts should be crucial in further decision making."

The subsequent passage reads: "[NARODNA OBRODA] If the tripartite commission came to the conclusion that the completion of the project is admissible from the ecological viewpoint, would it be possible to expect a change in the present [negative] position of the Hungarian National Assembly?

"[Rott] If a scientific analysis showed that the project would pose no threat to the environment, I myself would suggest that the Hungarian National Assembly should discuss the whole issue [of completing the project] all over again."

Rott goes on to say that "a great many of the disputes [between the Czechoslovak and Hungarian sides] have been caused by the two sides using identical terms, the content of which was not identical." He believes, therefore, that new scientific research ought to start with "the clarification of methodological questions" and with agreement on the meaning of individual terms "so that we work with the same terms."

In concluding, Rott reiterates that "we are completely open to new scientific appraisals, attended by a third party" and that "the legislature will naturally reassess its decision if these new appraisals produce different findings."

Serbians Continue To Block Adria Oil Pipeline

LD0410203491 Prague Ceskoslovensky Rozhlas Radio Network in Czech 1730 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] An over 40-km-long part of the Adria oil pipeline between Sisak and Vrginmost is still under the control of the Serbian terrorists. Thus, oil supplies to Czechoslovakia and Hungary are blocked. This was pointed out in an interview given by (Elsa Franovic), foreign affairs adviser of the director general of the oil pipeline, to a CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY special correspondent.

The supplies of oil on the above-mentioned part of the pipeline, which contains five valve units, were stopped on 14 September.

Reportage on Defense Minister's Visit to UK

WA0410142191

For reportage on the visit by Defense Minister Lubos Dobrovsky to the United Kingdom, including reports on his talks at the British Defense Ministry, please see the United Kingdom section of the 4 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

46,000 Foreigners Refused Entry in Past 3 Days

LD0710095691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0900 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] During the past three days, the Hungarian Border Guard has refused 46,000 foreigners entry to the country because they did not possess enough money or because they did not have the appropriate travel documents. A spokesman for the Border Guard said that most of those sent back were Romanian citizens but that citizens from a total of 27 countries have been found to fall short of requirements.

Attila Krisan also said that, during the weekend, another 279 Yugoslav citizens asked for temporary protection from the Hungarian border guards. Thus, at present, there are over 35,000 Yugoslav refugees in Hungary.

Antall on Talks With Bush, Regional Problems

LD0610132391 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1830 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozsef Antall by unidentified reporters; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] After his half-hour discussion in the Oval Office, [Hungarian Prime Minister] Jozsef Antall answered questions from reporters, including the following:

[Reporter] Was there any mention of NATO security guarantees in eastern and southern Europe?

[Antall] No details were given, but I did emphasize the importance of the presence of NATO and the Americans and the fact that this situation should not be changed so that their presence will be felt in our region.

[Reporter] How did President Bush react to this?

[Antall] In general, Bush said they consider it extremely important and pointed out that we can have every confidence that the United States will continue to follow developments in Hungary, as well as the problems in the region, with the greatest interest.

But the most significant comment was that he considered the developments in Hungary extremely positive and personally regarded our views—the views of the Hungarian Government—as very important. They are counting on our direct knowledge in the region, both in terms of a solution to the Yugoslav question and with respect to questions concerning the changes taking place in the Soviet Union.

The prime minister confirmed that Czechoslovakia was also mentioned during the discussions, adding that the prolonging of the Yugoslav crisis is leading to a destabilization of the entire region and that Hungary has no interest in any of its neighbors becoming destabilized.

Soviet Foreign Minister Discusses Talks, Treaty

LD0610031691 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Hungarian foreign traders are trying to compensate for the amount of crude oil lost due to the closure of the Adria pipeline with the purchase of crude from the Soviet Union. The new Hungarian-Soviet treaty could be signed very soon, within the next few days. This has been stated by the Soviet foreign minister in Prague. Peter Nyaradi reports:

[Begin recording] [Nyaradi] [passage omitted] The Soviet guest in Prague, who also met President Havel, held a news conference soon after the signing of the Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty. Here, in reply to a question from Hungarian Radio as to whether the treaty with Hungary will be similar, Boris Pankin said yes and that negotiations have already been completed. The bilateral treaty could have its initial signing next week.

I asked the Soviet foreign minister whether the Soviet Union's view on military intervention in Hungary in 1956 is changing. The question was justified by Boris Pankin's statement relating to the events in Czechoslovakia in 1968, according to which the Soviet invasion was interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign state, which contradicts international law and practice. In addition, it caused grave harm to both states. This is how Boris Pankin spoke about 1956:

[Pankin, in Russian with Hungarian translation] Our view about the 1956 events is similar to that regarding 1968, with the proviso that the Hungarian events were bloodier and much more dramatic. When we sign the cooperation treaty, we will have an opportunity to put an end this sad historical event.

[Nyaradi] Regarding international affairs, to my question as to when and how the Soviet Union will reply to the U.S. unilateral disarmament step, the foreign minister said:

[Pankin] We conveyed our stance immediately after President Bush's announcement, if only because Bush notified President Gorbachev in advance about his plan. According to our stance, we too are ready to take measures in reply. Currently a committee is working on the elaboration of these steps. An envoy of U.S. Secretary of State Baker will be involved in this work. I can assure you that we are planning a step in reply, which will be in proportion and which will convey our similar intentions.

[Nyaradi] Regarding the question as to whether the world is more secure since the changed Soviet state of affairs, the Soviet foreign minister said that it is and that it is advantageous for the Soviet Union, because now the world is ready to have matter of fact, substantive negotiations with the Soviet Union and involve it in the solution of international problems. [end recording]

Investment Protection Agreement With Canada Signed

LD0510183991 Budapest MTI in English 0805 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Ottawa, October 4 (MTI)—Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky and Barbara McDougall, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, signed an inter-governmental agreement on the mutual protection of investments, in Ottawa on Thursday.

The event took place at the end of Jeszenszky's two-day official visit to Canada.

The foreign ministers noted bilateral relations were completely free from problems. Their talks thus mainly focussed on the Central-Eastern European situation, and the Yugoslav situation in particular, and the events taking place in the Soviet Union.

Jeszenszky said Hungary cannot play a direct role in the settlement of the Yugoslav situation, but it does stress at all possible forums that the crisis should be resolved peacefully, with political means. Europe cannot tolerate a Lebanon on its area, the search for a peaceful solution is the responsibility of all Europe, he said.

The Hungarian foreign minister met Michael Wilson, the minister of industry, science and technology and foreign trade of the Canadian Federal Government. He also met John Fraser, speaker of the Federal parliament.

Earlier, Jeszenszky delivered a paper on the East European changes in the Canadian Institute of International Peace and Security.

The Hungarian foreign minister left Ottawa for Washington on Thursday. He is to join Prime Minister Jozsef Antall for his meeting with U.S. President George Bush, scheduled for Friday.

Trade Ministry Relies on Friendship Oil Pipeline

AU0710101791 Budapest MTI in English 1013 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Budapest, October 3 (MTI)—A prolonged closure of the Adriatic oil pipeline will not seriously threaten Hungary's energy supply, said Ministry of Industry and Trade Department Head Pal Ligeti in a statement to MTI.

The Friendship oil pipeline capacity is sufficient for continuous delivery of Soviet purchased surplus oil, said Ligeti. No energy restrictions are expected, because the country's reserves are sufficient for about a month and a half both from petrol and liquified combustibles.

However, the Hungarian Oil and Gas Industry Ltd. will increase purchases from the Soviet Union to make up for the loss from the Adriatic pipeline. This is possible because Hungary purchases Soviet oil for hard currency, Ligeti said.

Mrs. K. Solti, an Oil and Gas Industry Ltd. offical, said 40 percent of Hungarian oil imports arrived via the Adriatic pipeline so far this year, until its closure, and 60 percent through the Friendship pipeline. This year, 1.7 million tonnes of oil were delivered to Hungary through the Adriatic pipeline, and 3 million tonnes arrived from the Soviet Union.

The Oil and Gas Industry Ltd. has regrouped its purchases and has signed a contract for the delivery of 450,000 tonnes of Soviet oil in October, instead of the planned 300,000 tonnes. Talks are already in progress on possible surplus deliveries in November.

Kupa Statement Views Promising Signs on Inflation

LD0510214891 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2100 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Statement by Finance Minister Mihaly Kupa after Economic Cabinet meeting, by correspondent Julia Szamado, place and date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] We surveyed the economic progress of the first eight months of the year, and a report will appear next week. From now on, the figures produced jointly by the Finance Ministry, the National Economic Chamber, and the Ministry for International Economic Relations ... [passage indistinct] and the National Bank of Hungary will be published. Thank heavens, we will not have the disputes, which have now fortunately quieted down.

I have to say that this year's economic policy is sustainable; the inflation—this did appear in the papers, but I still must spell it out—in August, the consumer prices had increased only by 0.2 percent, which is only a calculating error. So our belief that we are succeeding in pushing down inflation is demonstrable.

Interest rates will also be reduced eventually, but we had to conclude that there is another very positive sign. In July-August, privatization speeded up greatly. This is very important for the transformation of the Hungarian economy.

We have one negative symptom as well, unemployment, which perhaps with suitable regional and employment policies can perhaps be reduced.

Smallholder Leader on 'Calling People To Account'

AU0410114291 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Oct 91 p 6

[Interview with Bela Nemeth, general secretary of the Independent Smallholders' Party, by Edit Osz; place and date not given: "Smallholders, Citizens, Entrepreneurs"]

[Text] Bela Nemeth participated in the regional meeting of the Independent Smallholders' Party [FKgP] in Kecskemet. The meeting adopted a statement on "the matter of wrongful deeds committed to the detriment of the

Hungarian people," and it declared that the FKgP wished to play a greater role in government. Bela Nemeth gave an interview to our newspaper on these issues:

[Osz] The waves surrounding the FKgP are not subsiding. There are tensions between the faction and the party's leadership and between the coalition and the party, and conflicts within the party's leadership have not settled down, either. What is your party's leadership doing to resolve these conflicts?

[Nemeth] First of all, we have to recognize the will of our members. During the elections, we announced the elimination of communism and the establishment of a democratic society, together with the rearrangement of ownership. People believed that they would obtain the property that had been taken away from them. All these ideas were not implemented in the way our party wished.

[Osz] What are the FKgP's ideas on the change of the regime?

[Nemeth] What we can see is that there is increasing social tension, and that the economy's problems mainly burden the simple manual workers, small businesses, and the individual farmers. In their cases already, existence determines consciousness. Therefore, we would like to strengthen the entrepreneurs in Hungary. In other words, the economic bills soon to be discussed by our National Assembly should be entrepreneur-friendly. Our aim is to promote the privatization processes and to form a stratum of proprietors in Hungary. We have to find ways to support our entrepreneurs and the means for their capital investments. However, we definitely need a fair system of calling people to account.

[Osz] What has that go to do with bourgeois transformation?

[Nemeth] When we talk about calling people to account, we do not mean a campaign of vengeance, but we urge that the politically and economically compromised people of the past regime should be brought before the court.

[Osz] Of whom could you state that his past is immaculately clean? It seems to me that even the FKgP has not been able to answer this question....

[Nemeth] I admit that it is very hard to achieve justice, but we will not get any further by accusing each other. Therefore, we will have to define which deeds will have to be called to account. It will have to be made obvious who preserved his power and who acquired his property through honest means. The National Assembly will have to do this job.

[Osz] In your opinion, is this the key to the change of the regime?

[Nemeth] We have to recognize the fact that not all party members were compromised in the same way under the past regime. Clearing up these matters will also serve their interests. The longer we delay this task, the more our delay will be used by people who are affiliated to the former Hungarian Socialist Workers Party to create fear and to incite tension.

[Osz] In spite of the party's conflicts, the FKgP leadership appears to be united in its views on the coalition....

[Nemeth] The will of our party has become clear, namely that, while we are in a coalition, our most important task is to make this coalition function. Coalition is nothing but a contract between two parties to achieve certain targets. However, it is not equivalent to the dissolution of the party.

[Osz] What are your ideas on this issue? The practice of "I am inside as well as outside" has failed.

[Nemeth] We want a bigger say in certain decisions, but our party has to preserve its independence. We not only demand rights but also share the responsibilities. Our experience is that, although the FKgP only has an illusory role in leading a ministry, nevertheless, the political responsibility for bad decisions rests on the FKgP. However good a minister delegated by our party is, without the support of the apparatus, he is left on his own. The important question for us is not the number of people we delegate to responsible positions. Naturally, to achieve this, our leaders will also have to learn to be self-critical. Today, in their hunger for power, many of them do not assess whether they can cope with the tasks that come with their high position.

Romanian Party Leaders View Minority Issues

AU0410103191 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 2 Oct 91 p 4

[Interview with Constantin Avramescu, deputy chairman of the Romanian Social Democratic Party, and Emil Putin, chairman of the Arad branch of the Romanian Social Democratic Party, by Laszlo Roxin in Budapest; date not given: "Romanian Social Democrats in Budapest—Democracy Solves the National Minority Issue"]

[Text] The Budapest headquarters of the Hungarian Social Democratic Party [MSZDP] recently hosted the third international meeting of social democratic parties from Central and Eastern Europe. We spoke to several delegates after the meeting. The first two main topics of the conference were "the integration of Eastern and Central European countries into Europe, and the role of social democratic parties in this process," and "the self-determination of small nations and national minority problems in former communist countries." Constantin Avramescu and Emil Putin, representing the Romanian Social Democratic Party [PSD], were delighted to talk to our correspondent about the aforementioned subjects and other issues:

[Roxin] When were relations established between the PSD and the MSZDP?

[Avramescu] It is up to historians to look into our relations before the communist regime. It has to be said, though, that our parties have always been consistent in their fight for democracy, freedom, and the securing of rights for those who come from disadvantaged social strata. Right now, we can gladly state that our two parties are progressing down the same road. Our common aim is to restore democracy and freedom and to abolish the communist structures that impede our integration into Europe.

[Putin] In March this year, we celebrated the 100th anniversary of the foundation of the Arad branch of the PSD. The branch was founded by ethnic Romanians, Hungarians, Germans, and Serbs. Both my grandfathers were members of the PSD, so it is not a coincidence that I joined.

[Roxin] How would you assess the presentation of the first two topics of this conference? Do you agree with the things that were said?

[Avramescu] This conference—just like the one in Predokvar—demonstrated the similarity between the economic, political, and social circumstances of our countries. I also feel that there is a similarity between the situation of our two social democratic parties; indeed, the old communists try to disguise themselves as social democrats, thereby concealing their real aims, as usual. Nevertheless, today's situation is not the same as in the 1940's, when we had Russian bayonets behind our backs. We believe in the future of our countries and parties, and we generally believe in the speedy expansion of European social democracy. The similarity of our situation and the information exchanged both at conference level and at the level of bilateral meetings (like the latest Hungarian-Romanian meeting in Arad) provide us with really good opportunities to develop relations between our parties. As far as national minority problems are concerned, the PSD believes that this is an issue that can only be resolved once we establish real democracies in our countries.

[Putin] The situation of the national minorities living in Arad, Timisoara, and other communities in the area is satisfactory. The Arad branch of the PSD supported the reorganization and return of Hungarian-language schools in Arad. Incidentally, if I remember correctly, national minority schools (including the ones in Arad) functioned perfectly well until 1956. The PSD's opinion on this matter is crystal clear: National minority rights have to be secured as soon as possible so that national minorities can create their own cultural autonomy. There are still things to be done in this area.

[Roxin] How do you envisage the future strengthening of cooperation between the PSD and the MSZDP, and all the other social democratic parties in Central and Eastern Europe?

[Avramescu] We are pleased that representatives from all the social democratic parties in our region attended this conference—11 countries altogether. The social democrats from the Baltic states were present, as were the leaders of the social democratic parties of Croatia, Kosovo, Slovenia, Russia, the Ukraine, the Czech Lands, Albania, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Poland, and Romania. Not only were these delegations present; as far as I could tell, all the delegations agreed with the strengthening of relations between the parties present at the conference. Indeed, we share the same worries, even if there are greater or lesser differences between our particular circumstances. This conference showed almost beyond any doubt that Western European social democratic parties have given little support to the promotion of the social democratic movement in Central and Eastern Europe. That is another reason why we need to strengthen our cooperation and solidarity. Naturally, we are confident that our relations with our brother-parties in Western Europe will also be broadened in the future.

[Putin] Social democracy does not just represent a political alternative, but also a way of life and a profound sense of humanism. I would also like to consolidate our relations on a local level—for example, with the organizations in Bekescsaba and Gyula.

[Roxin] What impressions will you be taking with you back to Romania?

[Avramescu] As at all other previous international conferences, we were able to ascertain that those of us who live in Central and Eastern Europe share a common fate, and that our future and our European integration depend solely on us. This was my first visit to Budapest, a beautiful city, and I can tell you that I felt at home among my social democratic friends.

[Putin] I am leaving with an optimistic impression. I am pleased that at the end of the conference, Anna Petrasovits, chairwoman of the MSZDP, spoke appreciatively about the meeting in Arad, and she stressed that relations between our parties had made good progress this year. It is also an encouraging sign that we accepted all the 14 proposals put forward at this international conference. I was also struck by the friendly atmosphere at this conference and the honest and open presentation of various problems by the Hungarians and the different delegations. We are looking forward to the next meeting!

Declaration on Minorities Prepared With Lithuania

LD0510042291 Warsaw PAP in English 2249 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4—The text of the Polish-Lithuanian joint declaration, which got its final wording here Friday by representatives of the respective foreign ministries states that in questions related to ethnic minorities the two countries will be guided by European norms.

The Polish foreign minister would like the declaration to be signed soon, hence Krzysztof Skubiszewski is likely to visit Vilnius still this month, Foreign Ministry Consular Department Director Jacek Czaputowicz disclosed.

The declaration says that the two countries will take care to satisfy cultural and religious aspirations of their minorities, ensure them education in their mother tongues at all levels of teaching and guarantee that no minority be discriminated in their country's political life.

The sides will also refrain from steps that would force minorities concerned to change their nationality, but they hope that members of the minorities will remain loyal citizens of their countries of residence. The question of citizenship will be solved in line with the international legal standards.

Head of the consular department at the Lithuanian Foreign Ministry Linas Kuczynskas, now on a visit to Poland, said the right of the Polish minority in his country to the Lithuanian citizenship is not questioned. He admitted, however, that granting citizenship will be connected with signing declaration on loyalty.

According to the TASS agency, some 40 per cent of Lithuania's inhabitants who have possibility to become citizens of the Republic have not decided yet whether to go for that option, but will have to do so by next November 3, or they will authomatically become citizens of a foreign country or will have no citizenship at all.

Poles constitute about 7.7 per cent of Lithuania's population. Some 160,000 Poles live in Vilnius where one in six inhabitants is of Polish nationality.

The Polish population feels discriminated by the fact that recently the Lithuanian authorities dissolved Polish local councils in regions populated by the Polish minority. Also the planned creation of greater Vilnius is regarded as a blow at the Polish minority, aimed to diminish the "Polish belt" round the Lithuanian capital.

Meanwhile, the Warsaw-based Citizens' Committee for the Defence of the Rights of Poles in the Vilnius region addressed an appeal to the Polish nation blaming the Polish authorities of failing to defend the rights of the Polish minority in Lithuania. The committee demands that persons responsible for that, above all Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski, be recalled from their posts.

Lithuania's Landsbergis Supports 'Polish Identity'

LD0410212591 Warsaw PAP in English 1857 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4—"The decisions taken by the Lithuanian parliament were not directed against the Polish identity", wrote the Lithuanian Republic Supreme Council Chairman Vytautas Landsbergis in a letter sent Friday to Poland's President Lech Walesa.

In a written message Landsbergis referred to the Polish president's concern over the fate and rights of Polish minority in Lithuania expressed in Walesa's letter of September 16.

"The Polish minority in Lithuania is neither pro-Bolshevik nor corrupted", Landsbergis stressed, and pledged to make every effort to prevent the spreading of such opinion.

Landsbergis added also that the citizenship of Poles living in Lithuania remains an open issue and needs to be reconsidered.

At the conclusion of his letter, the Supreme Council chairman wrote that he hoped for a personal meeting with the president of the Republic of Poland.

Kubiszewski Views Status of Lithuanian Poles

LD0410211491 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1830 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Interview with Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski by unidentified reporter; place and date not given; no video available—recorded]

[Text] I am not running, despite certain reports, for UN secretary general, Foreign Minister Krzysztof Skubiszewski said today. I have not been doing any campaigning. The matter is being discussed in the UN halls, but I cannot say anything for certain. The evening news program asked what progress there was in the talks with Lithuania about the status of Poles living there:

[Begin recording] [Skubiszewski] The stances of both sides have been defined. A meeting will be held in Warsaw tomorrow. Poland wants to have the best possible relations with Lithuania; however, we must insist on full repect for European standards—I emphasize European and not any special ones, where Poles in Lithuania are concerned. The recent administrative steps demonstrate that the Lithuanian side continually strives for a one-sided solution.

[Reporter] What steps can be undertaken by the Foreign Ministry on the question of the protection of Poles in Germany, after the recent increase in anti-Polish feelings?

[Skubiszewski] We have not been taking these steps only today, because attacks on Poles had been going on before. I have spoken about this once with Foreign Minister Genscher. Our ministry will present a specific stance to the Minstry of Foreign Affairs in Bonn, particularly after the recent incident. [end recording]

Ukrainian Trade, Economic Accord Detailed

LD0510083691 Warsaw TVP Television Network in Polish 1830 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Hard currency accounting, the establishment of joint ventures, and a mutual most-favored nation status are envisaged by an agreement on trade and cooperation concluded between Poland and the Ukraine. It was signed by Dariusz Ledworowski, [Polish] minister of foreign economic cooperation, and Anatoliy Minchenko, the Ukraine's economy minister. Earlier talks were held between Prime Minister Jan Krzysztof Bielecki and Vitold Fokin, head of the Ukrainian government.

Ukraine, with a population of 52 million and independent since the end of August, is Poland's second largest neighbor in the east after Russia. Currently, the Republic is going through economic difficulties. Industrial production has fallen by 10

. Similar problems are being experienced in agriculture. But the Ukraine is a very interesting partner for Poland. It provides 5

of its raw materials to the world markets. Half the Soviet reserves of iron ores, and nearly the entire reserves of titanium and sulphur, are on its territory. There are also uranium, gold, manganese, and coal.

The Ukrainians want to buy grain, potatoes, and vegetables, as well as medicines, medical equipment, delivery vehicles, and telephone exchanges from Poland. In view of hard currency problems, the Ukraine is interested in exchange transactions.

We have to get away from the current inefficiency and get down to business, said Lech Walesa to the Ukrainian prime minister. Poland and Ukraine should as quickly as possible eradicate the obstacles left behind by communism, the President stressed.

[Begin recording] [unidentified speaker in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] Now the agreement has to be transformed into specifics, although what we have managed to do so far could be appraised highly. I am very happy that we think very similarly about many issues and about the future of our states. [end recording]

Walesa Views Visegrad Role in Yugoslav Crisis

LD0410173991 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, October 4 (MTI)—Polish President Lech Walesa gave an interview to the Hungarian news agency MTI before the upcoming Czechoslovak-Hungarian-Polish summit scheduled to take place this weekend in Krakow.

Q: What steps should the participants of the Visegrad cooperation take concerning the Yugoslav crisis?

A: I am worried that Yugoslav refugees fleeing to Hungary might be followed by a flood of people bringing their weapons with them. In this case, the refugees may be chased by the opposing side. I think the three countries of the Visegrad cooperation should forbid anyone entering Hungary carrying arms so as not to give reasons or pretexts for an eventual attack against Hungary. Refugees should be allowed to enter only on the condition that they surrender their weapons.

As for Yugoslavia the Army and other armed forces should be disarmed and all problems should be resolved through international negotiations. All nations have the right to freedom but no one in Europe is entitled to threaten the freedom of others.

Hungary is in a dangerous situation and for the time being, there seems to be no international peace-keeping force that can react fast enough and help if real danger threatens. The three countries belonging to our cooperation will have to agree on a solution to prevent the fighting from spreading to Hungarian territory. There may be no need for this but I prefer to be prepared for all possibilities.

Q: Are you satisfied with the results of the tripartite cooperation achieved since the Visegrad summit?

A: I can say I am partly satisfied. I wanted to achieve more but I am not sure whether it would have been feasible under the given circumstances. I think, everything is all right politically, it is the actual realization of the cooperation we are having trouble with. Nevertheless, I am sure that given the political intention, we will be able to reach our goals in other spheres as well, including the issue of the customs union because we cannot become a part of a unified Europe without opening our borders to each other's goods.

Q: After the elections, a new parliament and a new government are to be formed in Poland. In what way do you think these changes will affect Poland's intentions to cooperate with Hungary and Czechoslovakia?

A: One of my reasons for wishing to become president of Poland was that I wanted to guarantee the realization of the long-term projects that we had dreamed of even in the "illegal political years". As president of Poland, I personally guarantee that Poland will unabatedly continue its cooperation with Czechoslovakia and Hungary in the spirit of Visegrad, independently of eventual changes of government.

Q: What topics will figure in the agenda of the Krakow summit?

A: Political cooperation progressing smoothly, we will now have to achieve results on a ministerial level in the spheres of defence, the economy and the fight against crime.

Sejm Charges MSW With Criminal Activity

LD0510043191 Warsaw PAP in English 2209 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4—Head of the Sejm (lower house) extraordinary committee which examined the operation of Interior Ministry (MSW) in the years 1981-1989, Jan Rokita, told deputies on Friday that "the main aim of the MSW activity in that period was to ensure for its apparatus an uncontrolled power over citizens, their life and health included."

The committee established that MSW had started preparations for solving social problems in Poland by force on August 16, 1980, but was unable to define whether these preparations had entailed a coup against a lawful state. According to Rokita, a special committee with investigation powers should be appointed by a new Sejm to examine the issue.

The committee, which from August 1989 till September 1991 studied the cases of death casued by MSW functionaries and bodies, suggested that those directly responsible for the killing of nine miners in the Silesian colliery "Wujek" on December 16, 1981 and of four demonstrators in Lubin, western Poland, on August 31, 1982 should bear legal responsibility. The committee also considered it necessary to find out masterminds of these crimes.

Rokita charged that the developments in the "Wujek" colliery were controlled by the then interior minister and that the then prime minister was also directly involved. In the most far-reaching interpretation the shooting was planned at the central level, in the most moderate one there was consent to it, he said.

According to the committee the operation of the D section in the fourth department of the MSW, which dealt with church affairs, was of the most criminal character. Rokita stated the responsibility for setting up and tolerating this structure within a state administration body lay with the successive interior ministers.

The committee expected that nearly 170 people, mainly former MSW functionaries and prosecutors, who had committed offences in connection with 115 cases of unexplained deaths examined by deputies would bear legal responsibility.

Rokita presented a "startling statistics", as he said, of 115 killings perpetrated by MSW functionaries and bodies after December 12, 1981 and said the committee conveyed to the prosecutor's general office 88 motions to start or resume legal proceedings in the cases.

According to Rokita the essence of the MSW activity was to create an anti-law-abiding state in which "both a militia general who ordered shooting at workers and a country ormo (former voluntary militia troops) member who killed his hated neighbour could be certain of their impunity."

The deputy stressed none of MSW functionaries involved in the cases examined by the committee was sued.

At the motion of Jan Rokita the Sejm commemorated in silence the victims of lawlessness.

Meanwhile, it was decided in Katowice that a monument to the miners killed in the "Wujek" colliery will be unveiled on December 15.

Sejm Accepts Report on Internal Ministry Activity

LD0710160491 Warsaw PAP in English 1015 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 5—With 191 yeas, 28 nays and 30 abstentions the lower house of the Polish Parliament accepted on Saturday a report of the extraordinary committee which examined the Ministry of Internal Affairs Activity.

The chamber adopted a resolution which calls for the continuation of work by the 11th term Sejm on the circumstances of the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

The resolution rejects the principle of collective responsibility and says that only perpetrators of the crimes should be brought to justice.

The Sejm also obligated the prosecutor general to report by next January on the activities aimed to implement motions presented in the report of the extraordinary committee.

Tribunal Refuses to Review Party X Registrations

LD0410215591 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 3—Poland's Constitutional Tribunal refused on Thursday to initiate proceedings to examine the decision of the State Electoral Commission concerning the cancellation of the registration of the X Party list of candidates for MPs [members of parliament].

In a letter to President Lech Walesa, president of the tribunal Mieczyslaw Tyczka wrote he found no grounds to initiate relevant proceedings, as the tribunal was authorized to decide on the conformity of laws with the Constitution and not on the practice of law.

The party had conveyed a motion to consider the conformity of the State Electoral Commission's decision with the Constitution to President Lech Walesa who forwarded it to the Constitutional Tribunal on October 1.

Party X Leader Plans To Leave in Protest

LD0510043991 Warsaw PAP in English 2223 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 4—Leader of the X Party Stanislaw Tyminski wrote in a letter to President Lech Walesa he intended to leave Poland because of what he termed breaking the electoral law in this country, President's spokesman Andrzej Drzycimski told newsmen on Friday.

"I do not want my presence here to create the appearances of honesty of these elections," Tyminski claimed.

Earlier the State Electoral Commission refused to register some of the X Party lists of candidates for MPs [members of parliament] saying the signatures on them were fake. All appeals against the decision were dismissed.

Drzycimski added the president believed that objections which were made during the present parliamentary campaign would serve to work out future proceedings and a new electoral law. "Although the present law is not perfect and full of gaps, it must apply to everyone without exceptions," Drzycimski quoted the president as saying.

Center Alliance Drafts Decommunization Laws

LD0410041191 Warsaw PAP in English 2149 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] Bialystok, Oct. 3—Chairman of the Centre Alliance Jaroslaw Kaczynski said in Bialystok Thursday that his grouping had already drafted three decommunization laws. He also spelled out the essence of decommunization, dividing this process into economic and political areas.

As for the economy, Kaczynski thinks that post-communist groups seized a considerable part of national property that should now be returned. As for politics, he said persons "starting from head of the department of the voivodship committee of the former PUWP [Polish United Workers Party]" should be deprived of public rights for some time, as was done in Czechoslovakia. He stressed that one should also break up old structures in the state apparatus, the army and the police.

Asked about his attitude towards developments on Poland's eastern border, the Centre Alliance leader said that "Poland suffers losses due to illegal trade conducted by Russians because it loses dollars in return for vodka and other goods that Poland does not need."

He also said that "the Centre Alliance will be more courageous than the present government and will not permit Poland to finance the USSR to the amount of 1.5 billion dollars annually and chiefly in return for vodka." Kaczynski said the Centre Alliance had something resembling a shadow cabinet with Jan Olszewski as a prime minister and Adam Glapinski dealing with economic questions.

Hungary Institutes New Border Regulations

AU0410191091 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1610 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—Starting October 4, at midnight, the Hungarian checkpoint authorities set several compulsory terms for Romanian tourists when entering Hungary like the car's perfect technical condition, including tires, and money in convertible currency equivalent to 1,000 forints a day and per person. Mr. Constantin Aldea, chief of the Nadlac Checkpoint, stated to "ROMPRES" that such a decision has been unknown to Romanian citizens and that is why a large number of cars are stopped to enter Hungary and tourists are compelled to come back home.

Ministry 'Deplores' Restrictions

AU0410203791 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1912 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania deplores the unilateral introduction of restrictions on Romanian citizens' private trips to Hungary, without previous notification or consultations although there have been permanent diplomatic contacts lately between the two parties, both in Bucharest and Budapest.

As a matter of fact, the above-mentioned restrictions do not comply with the spirit of the CSCE documents regarding the free flow of people.

The Romanian Foreign Ministry hopes the Hungarian authorities will reconsider them and will start necessary consultations with the Romanian party to seek out measures to allow for a normal traffic between the two states.

The Romanian party reserves the right to apply the principle of reciprocity.

Iliescu Requests Foreign Understanding, Solidarity

AU0410090191 Bucharest Programul Unu Radio Network in Romanian 0500 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Romania's president, Mr. Ion Iliescu, met in the past couple of days with chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, including G-7 representatives, whom he informed directly about last week's events and about the stage of negotiations regarding the formation of a new government.

At the end of these meetings, Mr. Ion Iliescu specified in a statement to the press that he had also sent messages to chiefs of states and governments, along with the Group of Seven, the Soviet Union, China, and the Netherlands, as well as [word indistinct] of the Common Market. The purpose of these messages was to gain the necessary understanding and solidarity, a favorable international atmosphere, and the removal of reticence and reservations that have been one of the sources of difficulties that the Romanian government has faced so far.

The head of state assessed the appointment of Theodor Stolojan as prime minister as a first positive step and stressed that his candidacy was accepted by all political forces. The more difficult stage has begun for Mr. Theodor Stolojan with negotiations on the restructuring of the government, negotiations with the aim of involving all—or the majority—political forces. Mr. Ion Iliescu emphasized the need for a civilized election campaign and for understanding on behalf of the population, who have to ensure social support during the difficult times we will go through.

Nastase Explains Miners' Riots to Brent Scowcroft

AU0410184391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1717 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—During the interview he had in Washington with Brent Scowcroft, assistant to President Bush for national security affairs, the Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase referred, among other things, to the recent miners' riots in Bucharest, specifying that they had been rooted in the real difficulties certain segments of the population had to face, in consequence of the government's policy of speeding up radical economic reforms. Mr. Nastase opined that the political crisis was overcome but that Romania would continue to be faced with economic and social problems, and that is why it was essential for it to be backed by the United States and the Western countries on its way to fulfill the reform.

In context, the Romanian foreign minister asked the U.S. Administration to grant assistance to Romania, as part of the programs and funds for Eastern Europe, to facilitate private capital investments, to support Romania's applications for credits forwarded to international financial bodies and, of course, the reinstitution, as soon as possible of the Most Favored Nation status in Romanian-U.S. relations.

Mr. Brent Scowcroft expressed his opinion that if a period of stability followed, and "things will engage on a good path", the United States would be able to help Romania to a greater extent.

Meets With U.S. Officials

AU0410211891 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 2012 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—The Romanian minister of foreign affairs, Adrian Nastase had an interview with Lawrence Eagleburger, undersecretary of state of the United States.

On the occasion, the Romanian minister handed the U.S. dignitary a letter addressed by Romania's President Ion Iliescu to the president of the United States, George Bush.

Referring to the recent developments in Romania, related to the miners' riots in Bucharest, Mr. Nastase pointed out that the main difficulty in putting the radical reforms to work, promoted by the government was the shortage of resources, that can only come from abroad. The policy by which Romania is asked to build an altogether democratic society first and subsequently be granted economic and financial aid does not favor the reform, as the democratization and the reform can not be separated, they can only go hand in hand, added Mr. Nastase. He insisted on the necessity that Romania be granted more substantial aid, at this crucial moment, by the United States and the Western countries, and on the significance of such an act.

In context, Mr. Nastase mentioned that it was important for the Most Favored Nation status to be reinstituted in Romanian-U.S. relations, that it is necessary that the United States back Romania's applications to international financial bodies. He also said that Romania should have larger access to credits and credit guarantees with credit commodity corporation.

Mr. Eagleburger showed that the U.S. Administration could adopt a more active position after the next elections in Romania, first after the forthcoming local elections. Mr. Eagleburger promised that the American party would back Romania in the international financial bodies.

The Romanian Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase made a speech in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and answered many questions, most of them referring to the present situation in Romania and the impact of the miners' riots on the prospects of the Romanian foreign trade.

Adrian Nastase had an interview with Senator Claiborne Pell, the chairman of the U.S. Senate's Foreign Affairs Commission, and with Deputy Frank Wolf [title as received]. Mr. Nastase mentioned that it was important that the decisions taken in Washington, by the Administration and the Congress, concerning Romania, be based on correct information and a clear perception of what is going on in this country. Mr. Nastase added that it was a paradox that Roman's Government, considered to be crypto-communist at a certain moment, proved to have prompted a genuine, deep reform, underlying the present real difficulties in Romania, that had caused the miners' riots in Bucharest. The Romanian minister also mentioned that the situation in Romania had taken that course exactly because reformist changes had not been supported and encouraged enough from abroad. The interviews Foreign Minister Adrian Nastase had with the representatives of the U.S. Administration and of the Congress have contributed to avoiding a new cutting of the support Romania is granted from abroad.

The Romanian minister's visit, said the Foreign Ministry's spokesman made its contribution in clarifying the fact that it is not the government's policy that curtails human rights and opposes the reform, on the contrary, an attempt was made to fight the government's reform. It was good, in a way, added Mr. Chebeleu, that Mr. Nastase was in Washington during the recent miners' riots and could explain to his collocutors what was going on, thus preventing viewpoints to form about Romania, detrimental to it.

Iliescu Interviewed on Unrest, Roman Resignation

PM0710091091 Paris LIBERATION in French 3 Oct 91 p 20

[Interview with President Ion Iliescu by Veronique Soule in Bucharest on 1 October]

[Text] [Soule] Petre Roman has described the recent events as a "neocommunist putsch." What do you think of that?

[Iliescu] That is an assessment that Mr. Roman made on the basis that the effects of the protest (by the miners—LIBERATION editor's note) could curb the reform and democratization process. Taking account of these effects and of the forces involved, such a description can be used. But I do not think it is fully justified to talk of a "putsch" of this type (neocommunist—LIBERATION editor's note).

From an objective viewpoint, this protest (by the miners—LIBERATION editor's note) had objective causes: the economic problems that cause discontent. The discontent took the form of a large-scale spontaneous movement by a group of people known for their impulsiveness. You—LIBERATION and the other French newspapers—therefore, have the answer to the question of the miners' arrival in Bucharest in June 1990, allegedly summoned by the government.

It was true that many forces—right-wing, left-wing and other extremists—took action in support of that movement in the hope of securing political benefits, and this is still true today.

The government strove to solve the conflict in a democratic way. We made every effort to prevent bloodshed and to keep the violence within controlled limits. Last year, the forces of order were criticized for their ineffectiveness in Bucharest on 13 June and the fact that it took the miners and other groups to restore order. This time, the forces of order reacted more firmly to defend the democratic institutions. There were weaknesses, especially in Parliament (to which the police withdrew when the miners arrived—LIBERATION editor's note), but this gave Parliament an opportunity to assert its strength, and it subsequently drew up an indictment of the bodies of law and order. Parliament, therefore, demonstrated that it is a democratic institution that did not bow to violence.

That was all a political lesson for the Romanian public, proving that the changes in Romania really are irreversible.

[Soule] Petre Roman says *that he did not resign but that* he simply laid down his mandate. Why did you accept his resignation?

[Iliescu] This is just a play on words. It is a subtle nuance. Why is Mr. Roman saying that he did not resign? In accordance with the law, he should have handed his mandate to Parliament and called for a vote of confidence. That was impossible. So, by agreement, and at Mr. Roman's initiative, we thought, in accordance with all the participants in the National Defense Council, that political action could defuse the tension. I, therefore, accepted the mandate that had been submitted (by Roman—LIBERATION editor's note), and I began consultations with the political forces to find a government formula better suited to the period.

Indeed, we are in a pre-election period. In four or five months at most, we will hold new elections. In this fairly short period, a more open government should ensure a calm and stable situation. We had already discussed this possibility more than a month ago. We are, therefore, merely putting into practice an idea that has already been discussed.

[Soule] Do you not feel rather responsible for a return by the miners on whom you called and to whom you expressed gratitude last year?

[Iliescu] That is your view. I do not agree. I certainly do not feel responsible either now or in June 1990. I did not summon the miners to Bucharest last year or now. At the time, there was a reason for them coming: the events of 13 June, in other words, the violent attack on state institutions that had frightened the whole country. The people in the capital, in the provinces, and the miners reacted. Their arrival (the miners—LIBERATION editor's note) in Bucharest to defend the institutions seemed normal then. I certainly did not summon them. Quite the reverse. I asked them not to come to the capital, where there were enough citizens—workers and other categories—to assist the forces of order.

I thanked them for an objective reason: Their civic conscience had prompted them to come to support the democratic institutions devastated by anarchical forces. There was also another reason for those thanks: I wanted to ask them to leave because their help was no longer needed.

This is also the reason for the communique that I signed with the miners after their last visit to Bucharest (from 25 to 28 September—LIBERATION editor's note). That was a compromise that did not satisfy me from a political viewpoint, I must say. But I did it to end a painful and a very dangerous episode.

[Soule] Petre Roman deplores the fact that you signed "a document with people breaking the law." What is your answer?

[Iliescu] It is not a question of breaking the law. It was merely a communique that ratified the talks with the miners' representatives. I understand Mr. Roman's bit*terness and* I *share* it, especially because I resorted to such a solution. Unfortunately, politicians sometimes have to make compromises and abandon their principles. But the miners made their departure conditional on that document. They wanted a guarantee that their demands, which had been satisfied by the outgoing government, would also be satisfied by its successor.

[Soule] How can you improve the country's international image?

[Iliescu] We must continue the process that has begun, consolidate the democratic institutions and continue the economic reforms. Despite all the incidents like the one that just occurred, this is the only course to follow. According to our information, it seems that, this time, the message has been received in internationally.

'Terrible' Consequences of Miners' Riots Viewed

AU0510190091 Bucharest LIBERTATEA in Romanian 1-2 Oct 91 p 1

[Silviu Brucan article: "Farewell Europe!"]

[Text] Of all the effects of the coup of the Jiu Valley miners, the most serious one (because of its long-term repercussions) is the West's decision to turn its back on Romania: On Friday, 27 September, the EEC Commission announced that talks with Romania on the conclusion of an accord of association to the EEC were postponed, and the World Bank delegation, which was in Bucharest to negotiate a loan on restructuring the Romanian economy, left Bucharest after one of its members was attacked during the assault on the Intercontinental Hotel during the night of 25-26 September. I talked to two delegation members who said that, after the violent actions they witnessed in the city, Romania will find it very hard to obtain credits or loans from the West.

This is a terrible, maybe even fatal blow to the Romanian economy, at a time when the country's currency reserves are practically nonexistent and when a number of vital branches of our industry are crying for imports of raw materials and machinery, absolutely indispensable for their operation or modernization. What Western businessman will be so adventuresome as to invest in a country where basic institutions are violently attacked and devastated and private shops are looted, beginning with the modest kiosks and stands of the peasants and ending with the elegant shops? Because, in actual fact, the attack of the Jiu Valley miners was not directly only against the institutions of the state of law, but also against the market economy. They had something in common with the attacks of the Luddites in 19th century England against the first mechanical machines, in which they saw a threat to their jobs.

After the miners' exploits of June 1990, in which those in power were deeply involved, it took the Roman government six months of efforts to redress the country's poor

image in the world and bring about a change in favor of Romania at the EEC, the Group of 24, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund. The financial circles were impressed by Roman's courage in embarking upon the road of the market economy, at the risk of losing his popularity and even his social support. It is a fact that we started profiting from various cooperation programs and new credits lines were opening for Romania, including the gates for our entry into Europe. The miners' putsch closed them down.

Now, it will be much more difficult, and it will take much longer to rehabilitate Romania, mainly because the preparation of elections designed to give the country a stable government, with which foreign financial circles can conduct valid negotiations, will last for at least six months. First of all, a provisional government must be formed, which will not be easy. Then, the constitution and the new electoral law must be adopted, after which we will have a two-month electoral campaign—all of this during very tough winter conditions. This means that for almost a year we will have to fend for ourselves, that is swim in our own poverty.

Free Trade Union Federation Issues Communique

AU0710134091 Bucharest DREPTATEA in Romanian 2 Oct 91 p 4

["Communique" of the Executive Bureau of Timisoara Federation of Free Trade Unions]

[Text] The "Timisoara" Federation of Free Trade Unions [FTSL], which includes 21 trade unions and has 27,000 members, is an organization that is not political in nature. The activity of the FTSL is not aimed at gaining, maintaining, or controlling political power. However, this does not prevent us from having a position on any system or party that through its activity harms the interests of our members.

We believe that currently the disastrous situation the country is in is the result of a wrong foreign and domestic political line (which includes economic policy as well).

The resignation of the Petre Roman government represents a step forward, but it is not enough to pull us out of this situation.

Thus, the FTSL calls on all trade unions of Romania to show solidarity in the struggle to achieve the following demands:

1. President Ion Iliescu's dismissal;

2. The dissolution of Parliament and the calling of early elections;

3. The dismissal of the leadership of Romanian Television and the placement of this institution placed under public control;

4. The abrogation of: the law of collective work conflicts, the law on social protection of the unemployed, the law on trade unions, the law on privatization, and all the other laws or government decisions that do not adequately represent employees' interests, and the re-drafting of the above, in the spirit of real democracy, with prior public debates carried out through the mass media;

5. The drawing up of a new draft constitution;

6. The elimination from political and administrative structures and from the National Defense Ministry, the Interior Ministry, and the Romanian Intelligence Service of all persons who held leadership or coordination functions at any level within the former Romanian Communist Party and the former Union of Communist Youth.

The aim of these proposals is to establish, in the future, an effective economic policy that should fulfill the wishes of the whole nation and will enable this nation to benefit from a decent standard of living.

WE CALL ON ALL TRADE UNIONS OF ROMANIA TO STATE THEIR POSITION IN CONNECTION WITH THESE CLAIMS AT THE LEVEL OF THE FEDERATIONS OR CONFEDERATIONS WHOSE MEMBERS THEY ARE AND TO PUBLISH THEIR POSITION IN THE PAGES OF INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPERS WITH A BROAD CIRCULATION.

The FTSL Executive Bureau

Statistics on Progress of Privatization Released

AU0410144291 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1311 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—There were 51,749 commercial companies and 604 autonomous units in Romania at the end of August. There were also 157,397 private enterprises. Their structure, which, until not long ago, was characterized by an exaggerated weight of enterprises in trade, has changed and the majority is now held by enterprises in the area of services—94,048.

On the same date, there were 4,125 commercial companies with foreign contribution, their nominal capital amounting to 12.777 billion lei, of which 116.1 million dollars.

As an effect of the application of new normative acts in the area, September started with a true leap. By mid-September there were 5,626 commercial companies with foreign capital in the Romanian economy and their nominal capital amounted to 18.392 billion lei, of which 244.8 million dollars. One may note a roughly 20-per cent rise in the number of commercial companies and a twofold growth of the nominal capital in hard currency.

Most recent data show that over September 23-27 as many as 135 new companies with foreign capital were created in the Romanian economy, their invested capital standing at 1.25 million us dollars.

The Romanian Development Agency shows that prime place among investors is held by Germans (25), followed by Turks, Italians and Syrians. As for the areas of activity, trade, the food industry, transport and tourism are prevalent.

Effects of High Influx of Hard Currency Noted

AU0410154391 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1309 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—The foreign currency exchange offices of the major banks in Romania have had a great hard-currency offer of late, which has led to a massive drop in the amount of lei meant for current operations.

The difficulties, experts say, are due to a decision the National Bank of Romania made on September 30 to suspend inter-bank auctions temporarily, for a period of maximum a week. Justifying that decision, the National Bank referred to the need to improve operations on hard-currency transactions and to developments last week when the miners came to Bucharest.

A communique from the Romanian Association of Banks, a body that gathers 14 large Romanian banks and local branches of banks with a joint capital, highlights the willingness of the association to assist the central bank in resuming inter bank currency auctions in Bucharest as soon as possible.

State Secretary Views Mining Industry Output

AU0410144591 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1318 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 4/10/1991—In the first eight months of 1991 the net pit coal output is 7 per cent below the planned one and 15.8 per cent smaller than in the similar period last year, showed at a press conference Mr. Costica Soare, secretary of state at the Mining and Geology Department of Romania. With fuel coal, only 19.07 million tons of the planned 24.4 million tons were obtained, he specified. Nearly 1.8 million tons were blocked at producers. Only 78.3 per cent of the planned quantity of fuel coal were delivered to thermal power stations. The population was supplied only 39.3 per cent of fuel coal requirements and 47.7 per cent briquettes.

On the same occasion it was shown that production was completely or partially ceased at mines with inappropriate quality indicators. Several geological perimeters (over 50 are under survey) are subject to lease to foreign firms. In two months they are to be auctioned.

PNT-cd Coposu Interviewed on Election Issues

AU0410090291 Bucharest CURIERUL NATIONAL in Romanian 27 Sep 91 p 2

[Interview with Corneliu Coposu, president of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party, by Paul Dobrescu on 27 September; place not given: "I Hope We Will Win the Elections"]

[Text] [Dobrescu] Mr. Coposu, this interview is part of a series of talks that our editorial office has begun with party leaders prior to the elections. A particular situation has emerged in your case: The Congress of the National Peasant Christian Democratic Party [PNT-CD] is opening today. What new things will it come up with, especially regarding the promotion of youth?

[Coposu] A major goal of this congress—which is taking place from 27-29 September—is to rejuvenate the party personnel. In this sense, our statute includes special provisions to respond to the current situation. Our highest leadership body—the Steering, Coordination, and Control Bureau—has included into our statute a provision—and we will see that this provision is observed in the elections—according to which each of the nine front ranking candidates holding decision-making positions within the committee will have a deputy from among the younger generation. This means that nine members of the younger generation will participate in the party's supreme forum. Moreover, our Statute stipulates that five people from the very young generation—20-28 years of age—should be attached to our party leadership for a kind of apprenticeship, so that they may acquire political leadership skills.

[Dobrescu] In your view, will Mr. Verdet's party participate in the coming elections?

[Coposu] I don't think so. I believe he will support the government, the Front [National Salvation Front].

[Dobrescu] I was just thinking of the action taken in connection with efforts to outlaw that party. What is your opinion? Will he succeed?

[Coposu] I am a promoter of democratic ideas. Political ideas can neither be created nor dismantled by law or by administrative measures.

Undoubtedly, former nomenklatura members should have the minimal decency to stay out of the limelight, at least for some time, until the damage, crimes, and atrocities for which they are blamed are forgotten. Consequently, I would have nothing against it if we were to compete with the advocates of a Marxist-Leninist ideology. This would be in keeping with a truly democratic concept.

[Dobrescu] What is your personal relationship with Mr. Ratiu? Have any misunderstandings emerged?

[Coposu] There are some discrepancies in our concepts. This means that we do not always agree on the party's tactics and strategy. However, being a democratic party, each

person is entitled to defend his own ideas, more to the left or more to the right. Mr. Ratiu has his own ideas, which do not always coincide with those of the party. Since he is also an advocate of democratic ideas, he knows that he has to recognize the opinion of the majority.

[Dobrescu] Do you believe that the party will still endorse him as a candidate in the presidential elections?

[Coposu] I think so. Just now we have decided to propose Mr. Ratiu as vice president of the party. Certainly, his running for presidency is a matter of the future.

[Dobrescu] A last question. Even people who yesterday were still reticent, today write and talk about a certain threat allegedly hanging over Transylvania. Do you believe in such a thing? In this context and in your view, how does the party you are heading—which has the word 'national' in its name—fulfill its mission in this respect?

[Coposu] I am absolutely convinced that there is no threat hanging over our territorial integrity and our western border. It was invented for the sake of diversion and of diverting people's attention from the catastrophic situation in our country. True, the Diaspora includes a very strong Hungarian group fomenting the revisionist problem, without any success.

[Dobrescu] Some maps have appeared in foreign publications; is this not an indication of what I said?

[Coposu] This propaganda has never stopped ever since the Trianon Peace Treaty. It is actually promoted in a properly organized way, which should serve as an example for us. For, unfortunately, our country never had an organized propaganda system abroad.

[Dobrescu] Nevertheless, after the revolution, we expected greater involvement in Transylvanian realities from your party.

[Coposu] I feel embarrassed to show my patriotism, to brag that I am a Romanian who is ready to sacrifice his life for Romania's sovereignty and integrity. I would be embarrassed to make such a statement. Those who make such statements—whether befitting or not befitting—are hypocrites. My grandfather on my father's side was seriously mistreated when Gheorghe Pop of Basesti [Maramures County] was elected in 1906. My father was in prison in Seghedin and Budapest, not to mention my own time in prison. How could I be accused of betraying my country?

[Dobrescu] In the past days, Bucharest was the scene of unusual events that culminated with the resignation of the government. What is your party's position on these events and on the prospects for a national unity government?

We believe that the events in the past days and the miners' invasion have been brought about by the fundamental mistakes made by the government, which last year established the unacceptable practice of vesting a category of citizens—who have nothing in common with ensuring public order—with the mission to act as guarantor of public order. As long as these citizens served the interests of the government, which manipulated them to prolong its agony, they were embraced and excused for everything they did, and they were even bombarded with thanks on the part of the regime. When, because of professional demands, they turned against the political power, the government changed its position toward them and called them irresponsible aggressors who committed acts of vandalism and disturbed public order. We believe that the government made a mistake when it refused to hold a dialogue with these people, who repeatedly tried to seek a way out of the crisis on the basis of discussions with the representatives of the political power. In connection with the formula that is being adopted, we continue to hold the same firm position, namely that the way out of the deadlock can be ensured solely by setting up an independent, neutral government, made up of technocrats, to take over power temporarily until free—guaranteed free—and honest elections take place, leading to a serious and representative Parliament. We have struggled for this idea for more than a year now, and we believe that any other solution is nothing but a hoax aimed at perpetuating a crypto-communist regime and not at ensuring a way out of such a deadlock.

Prospects of RMDSZ Coalition Analyzed

AU0310205391 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Sep 91 p 2

[Report by Pal Bodor: "Will the RMDSZ Become a Governing Party?"]

[Text] If it is true—and if I am allowed to begin an article with "if"—the Democratic Association of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ] (following a long and presumably bitter deliberation on the part of its leaders) has decided to participate in the new, "opening" Bucharest government. This information was given to me personally by [Transylvanian writer] Andras Suto on 29 September (as I write these lines, I have not yet heard any official confirmation from news agencies), before Suto boarded his airplane for Cologne, where he will undergo another test, another operation. [Suto was blinded during violent Hungarian-Romanian clashes in Transylvania.]

Suto and I wondered what the advantages and disadvantages of such a decision would be. After all, the RMDSZ is the strongest opposition party in the Romanian Parliament. Presumably, the new government will not benefit from either supporters or support. Even if the new government were the best, most expert, and most sincere democratic body in the world, in the short term, it would not stand any great chances of showing spectacular or even reassuring results. In plain terms: It is more likely that we will see the beginning of a long struggle against

deteriorating economic, political, general health, and moral conditions (if there is such a struggle), and it is not all certain that the team stepping onto the podium now will win the trophy. The RMDSZ is taking a risk. It is entering the coalition with some forces that, so far, have been unable to convincingly show that they can energetically break with tragic traditions, that they want to free themselves of their invisible allies, and that they really want true democracy—in international politics, too.

If the "opening government" fails, the RMDSZ might compromise itself. It could be attacked by the Romanian opposition, which does not even cooperate with the new government today, and it could be attacked by the masses on its own side.

Admittedly, the Hungarian political organizations and parties in Romania have almost always been in tight spots. Between the two world wars, the National Hungarian Party was forced to sign an election pact with the National Peasants' Party led by Maniu—if you like, that was still the lesser of all evils.

The question is what will the RMDSZ receive in return now?

Perhaps the RMDSZ leaders' most important consideration was that, if they stayed away, they would provoke just as many or even more accusations, reproaches, and ominous consequences. Look, they are not prepared to participate in the new government, which is striving for reconciliation, internal stability, and the creation of democratic security. They are not prepared to share the responsibilities. In that case, they should not take offense if Hungarians are not included in other things, either....

I wonder which ministries they will be promised, or in which ministries they will be able to participate. Will they, at long last, have a say in the general education, the culture, and the coordination of local governments?

It is difficult to assess the chances from afar, and it is dangerous to pass sentence. It is forbidden to give advice. All the more so because there is an increasing amount of foolish interference coming from this side of the border. It is not a coincidence that, a few days ago, Andras Suto wrote a warm, and at the same time shocking, letter to Janos Szasz: "....we fail to criticize the 'miracle cures' coming from emigrant circles, where the authors, with the nonchalance of kibitzers, tell us how to behave in a 'modern liberal' way, a 'dyed-in-the-wool Hungarian' way...." Suto also stresses the vital importance of unity, "the fundamental prerequisite of which is that we, at long last, summarize our aims in a concept that is at least relatively harmonized and clear for all Hungarians living in Romania to understand. Indeed, instead of clarification, we are witnessing growing chaos among ourselves, from all points of view...."

We cannot do anything but hesitate, deliberate, worry—and that is what we do: We hesitate, deliberate, and worry. We know that there is not a single drugstore in the world where we could get that miracle cure.

Federal

TANJUG Carries Presidency Mobilization Order

LD0410171891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1539 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—At its session today the SFRY Presidency issued an order on partial mobilization. The order reads:

"On the basis of Article 316 and Paragraphs 1 and 3 of the SFRY Constitution, the SFRY Presidency—at a session held on 4 October (this) year—issued the following:

ORDER

on partial mobilization

1. Partial mobilization, initiated on the basis of the decisions of the SFRY Presidency of 31 March and 12 July, is to be continued until the commands, Headquarters, units and establishments of the Armed Forces are fully manned, thus ensuring the level of combat readiness necessary for carrying out the tasks and obligations laid down by the SFRY Constitution and by the decisions of the SFRY Presidency.

2. The Federal Secretary for National Defense will determine the territories on which partial mobilization is to be carried out and the category and number of recruits to be established. The recruits will be mobilized in accordance with Item One of this order.

3. The implementation of this order will be ensured by the Supreme Command Headquarters of the SFRY Armed Forces and all authorized organs in accordance with their constitutional and legal duties and responsibilities.

4. The order is to be published in the public information media.

5. The order comes into effect on its publication.

[Signed] The SFRY Presidency, Vice President Dr. Branko Kostic

Loncar Calls Presidency Act 'Totally Unacceptable'

LD0410151491 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1343 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today assessed yesterday's decision made by part of the SFRY Presidency to take over the special powers of the Federal Assembly, as "totally unacceptable."

Addressing a plenary session of The Hague conference on Yugoslavia, he stressed that the decision was made by only four Presidency members, including the vice president, and with the approval of the top Army representatives.

Loncar said, among other things, that Stipe Mesic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had proclaimed the act illegal.

Loncar Says Hague Conference 'Last Chance' for Peace

LD0410195191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1746 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar said in The Hague today he was convinced the peace conference on Yugoslavia was the last chance for a peaceful and just settlement of the crisis in the Balkan state.

He added that neither dissociation nor new relations could be achieved outside the conference, which he said was "a single process."

Underscoring that the war has "during the last few days gained proportions which have surpassed all our worst fears," Loncar reiterated that until it is stopped, new relations cannot be discussed.

Assessing that the "Army is arbitrating the political conflict in Croatia by means of force" and in that way "preventing a political settlement," Loncar said only a political and peaceful settlement could be lasting and just and therefore "ceasefire and peace are still our first priority."

Loncar also said that the conference commissions have, "despite the tragic developments in the country, achieved certain progress" and expressed the hope that the continuation of their work would also yield concrete results.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Says Presidency Decision Invalid

LD0410150691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—Member of the Yugoslav State Presidency from the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina Bogic Bogicevic said today that "yesterday's decisions of the Presidency are not valid because the body did not meet in a full session."

A statement after the session, which was attended by four of the eight presidency members, said that the body would now work "in the conditions of an immediate threat of war."

The session was attended by Vice-President Branko Kostic from Montenegro, Borisav Jovic from Serbia, Jugoslav Kostic from Serbia's province of Vojvodina and Sejdo Bajramovic from Serbia's province of Kosovo-Metohija.

In a statement to TANJUG, Bogicevic said he did not consider yesterday's decisions as legal "because the Presidency can only take decisions by majority vote and in some cases by a two-third majority."

He added, however, that yesterday's decisions were based on an act adopted in 1984, whose contents were not known to him.

Vice-President Kostic said last night that if some Presidency members were not acquainted with the 1984 act, it would be made available to them when they come to Belgrade.

The work of the Yugoslav Presidency in conditions of an immediate threat of war is regulated by a decision labelled "top secret" which the body made in 1984.

The assessment that the country is facing an immediate threat of war was made at the Presidency session on Tuesday, which was attended by six of the eight Presidency members. This is a sufficient number to take valid decisions. Bogicevic was also present.

Asked by TANJUG what should Presidency members do when their President Stjepan Mesic of Croatia does not want to convene the body, Bogicevic responded that "Mesic has never stated he will not call the body into session."

Bogicevic said he personally believed that Mesic too had contributed to blocking the work of the Yugoslav Presidency.

Bogicevic also condemned yesterday's decision of the collective head of state to deprive Presidency member from Slovenia Janez Drnovsek of the right of commanding the armed forces of Yugoslavia.

"This is an anti-constitutional act because the Republic of Slovenia is still in the State of Yugoslavia," said Bogicevic. He added he had never condoned the Presidency's decision to withdraw the Yugoslav Army from Slovenia, which the constitutional court of Yugoslavia described as unconstitutional.

The Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina last night rejected the Yugoslav Presidency's decisions taken yesterday and said they were "invalid and unbinding."

Assembly's Ajanovic Accuses Presidency of Putschist Act

LD0410165791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1503 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Parliament Vice-President Irfan Ajanovic today accused the incomplete Federal Presidency of carrying out an "illegal and unconstitutional putschist act" with its decision on Thursday to take over part of the constitutional functions of the Federal parliament.

The move was an "expected putschist manoeuvre" and the work of "four usurpers in collusion with the Army leadership of the country," Ajanovic said in a public statement.

Ajanovic, who is from the central Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that "a group of usurpers, which produced the earlier unconstitutional acts of the State Presidency as well, wants with its latest move to also legalize this formally in order to act as the putschist leadership of the country by blocking all institutions together with the Army."

The Federal Assembly, as Ajanovic said, has been blocked precisely by the unconstitutional acts and behaviour of the State Presidency and Army leadership.

The question of the functioning of the Federal parliament is in the competences of the republics and they have these days set into motion the adequate mechanisms for the unblocking of the parliament, which is why a session of its Federal chamber was convened for October 10 this year, Ajanovic said.

"Sharing the views of a huge number of deputies of the Federal parliament, I insist that the Yugoslav constitutional-political crisis be resolved on the only level on which it can, in the Federal parliament, in order to prevent the outlaw group of putschists from bringing the country into an even worse state," Ajanovic concluded at the end of his statement.

Federal Assembly To Continue Normal Work

LD0410192991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1733 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—The federal chamber of the bicameral Yugoslav parliament and the chamber's working bodies will continue work according to the set timetable, after the assessment by the collective head of state that the country was in the conditions of an "imminent danger of war," as Federal Chamber President Bogdana Glumac-Levakov told TANJUG today.

Glumac-Levakov said that the federal chamber will meet on October 10, as previously agreed, and that the chamber's six working bodies would meet on October 8 and 9, as planned.

It has been learned that no act has officially been submitted to the Federal Assembly yet, which would contain the State Presidency's concrete decisions concerning a "shift to the work in the conditions of an imminent danger of war."

The office of the Yugoslav Assembly president said an official statement was still expected to be issued.

The eight-member State Presidency yesterday assessed that the country was in "the conditions of an imminent danger of war" and assumed certain competences of the federal parliament which, it said, was blocked.

The Presidency session yesterday, called by Presidency Vice- President Branko Kostic of Montenegro, was attended by representatives of Serbia and Serbia's two provinces Vojvodina and Kosovo. The Yugoslav defence minister, the deputy defence minister and the chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff also participated in the session.

The Federal Chamber will at its October 10 session discuss the documents of The Hague conference on Yugoslavia and international organizations' stands on the Yugoslav crisis, as well as the state of human rights and economic relations in the country.

Tudjman Sees 'Breakthrough' in Croatian Independence

LD0410211191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1946 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Tudjman said on Friday that the meeting between him; Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic; federal defence secretary, General of the Army Veljko Kadijevic; and the representatives of the European Community was "undoubtedly a breakthrough in the direction of Croatia's independence."

After a joint news conference, Tudjman told journalists he was not sure a ceasefire would come about since the aggressors on Croatia, those who want Croatia's occupation, have so far constantly violated it.

Tudjman said he believed the international community would, besides economic sanctions, also have to implement other, very effective means to compel both Serbia and the Yugoslav Army to respect the agreement.

Asked when Croatia would lift the blockade on barracks, Tudjman said it would be done "when the Yugoslav Army and armed Serbian groups, which are now a part of the Army, stop offensive activities on land, in the air, and at sea..."

Tudjman said that Croatia was preparing to introduce its own monetary system, customs services and other measures after the moratorium on its declaration of independence expires.

On whether he believed the Serbian president would respect the agreed truce, Tudjman said he may be compelled to respect it, "given the fact that, even with the sending of new tank brigades and reservists from Serbia, they have not succeeded so far in capturing even Vukovar, that they have not succeeded in their goals on the battlefield and that the European Community and international community—here I mean above all the United States—are making it more and more clear that they are not prepared to recognize a change of borders, and are even prepared to implement economic sanctions, as Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis has stated."

The next question was whether acceptance of the principle that Serbs from Croatia should also participate in the negotiations for the settlement of the Yugoslav crisis meant agreement to the secession of Krajina and part of Slavonija from Croatia.

"It is out of the question, it will never be accepted. Those are areas which are historically part of the Croatian kingdom, and of the Croatian state. They were never part of Serbia. We guarantee all rights to the Serbian population but there can be no question of separation, not only for historical, but also for geo-political reasons," Tudjman said.

Presidency Imposes Harsher Penalty for Military Crimes

LD0510140691 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1254 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav military law experts say that the decision of the State Presidency to declare the existence of an immediate threat of war in the country also means harsher penalties for crimes against the armed forces.

Conscripts and reservists who refuse to take arms without a justified reason can be sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to ten years. For military personnel, the same offence carries a sentence ranging from five years in prison to the death penalty.

Those who steal, misappropriate, damage or destroy weapons, ammunition, explosives or combat equipment can be sentenced to between one and ten years of imprisonment.

Revealing a military secret, regardless of whether military personnel or civilians are concerned, carry a minimum sentence of three years in prison.

Military law experts say that those who do not respond to a call up in the conditions of an immediate threat of war also face much harsher penalties of between one and ten years in prison. Those who leave the country or remain abroad to avoid a call-up risk to end up for at least five years in prison or to be sentenced to death.

Harsh penalties are also envisaged for desertion, concealment, disobeying or opposing orders and other offences which pose a threat to lives, material goods and security of military formations.

Presidency Adopts Military Courts Provision

LD0510201891 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1744 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency's Information Service has been allowed to announce that the SFRY Presidency has adopted a new provision on determining the territory on which the military courts of first degree and military prosecution offices of the military commands are operating. Among other things, the provision also determines the competences of the military courts to act in case of imminent war danger.

At the same time, the Presidency stated that, in keeping with the situation of imminent war danger in which the country finds itself, the provisions of the SFRY criminal code which intensify the responsibility for criminal acts against the Armed Forces would be applied. These acts

include: nonexecution of orders, resisting superior officers, all forms of attacks on military personnel in the performance of their duties, ignoring the call-up and all forms of avoidance of military service, as well as all other acts which weaken the power of the military units and affect their combat readiness and security.

In keeping with these provisions and its constitutional powers, the Presidency demands that all citizens, competent military organs, organs of internal affairs, and all state and other organs and organizations, which participate in the preparation or implementation of the mobilization or which in any other way ensure the work of the military units and military institutions, carry out their powers and obligations with increased responsibility and in accord with the situation in which the country finds itself.

Presidency Session Begins in Belgrade

LD0610171391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1517 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 6 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav State Presidency opened its session around 15:00 here today, the Presidency Information Service announced.

The session, presided over by Vice-President Dr Branko Kostic (who represents Montenegro), is attended by members: Dr Borisav Jovic (Serbia), Jugoslav Kostic (Vojvodina), and Sejdo Bajramovic (Kosovo).

Also attending are Federal Interior Secretary Petar Gracanin and Federal Deputy Defence Secretary Admiral Stane Brovet.

The Presidency, as has been announced, is reviewing the current political and security situation in the country.

Presidency Statement on Political, Security Events

LD0610202191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1806 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Vice President Branko Kostic presided over an SFRY Presidency session in Belgrade today. The federal secretary for internal affairs and the deputy federal secretary for national defense took part in the session.

The SFRY Presidency, as reported, was briefed by the appropriate departments on the current political and security situation in the country. It was concluded that there is a growing danger of imminent war and that the Republic of Croatia armed forces have consistently been violating the cease-fire agreements. A demonic neofascism is at work. It is using all means to achieve its goals and trying to spread armed conflict to other parts of the country.

The SFRY Presidency, as the supreme command of the SFRY Armed Forces, was informed today in great detail by the Supreme Command headquarters about the situation in the crisis areas.

The SFRY Presidency endorsed stands drawn up in The Hague, which were supported by the federal secretary for national defense on the basis of the SFRY Presidency's instructions. The SFRY Presidency concluded that this time as well the Republic of Croatia has failed to observe the agreements reached at The Hague on lifting the blockade on the barracks of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and other army facilities. On the contrary, it is continuing and intensifying its attacks on the army facilities.

The SFRY Presidency has in these circumstances assigned appropriate tasks to the YPA units in accordance with the current political and security situation.

The SFRY Presidency has concluded that in conditions of immediate war danger, its order on partial mobilization and its order on the determination of the territory on which the military courts of the first degree and military prosecution offices of the commands are operating created conditions for a more responsible attitude regarding the immediate implementation of mobilization.

BORBA Questions Croatian Ability to Build Nuclear Bomb

LD0410133791 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1214 GMT 10 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—The Belgrade daily BORBA writes today that 'the nuclear physicists and chemists of the Boris Kidric Institute in Vinca near Belgrade are divided on whether the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia is capable of building an atom bomb'.

The paper quotes Doctor Tomislav Tasovac as saying that 'it is absolutely impossible'.

On the other hand, Doctor Marko Ninkovic believes that it is technically feasible, that the preconditions exist and that (Croatia) has the necessary experts and equipment, says BORBA.

However, 'the materials are controlled by the International Atomic Energy Agency...and any attempt to build the bomb would be illegal', Doctor Ninkovic adds.

The Yugoslav Army magazine NARODNA ARMIJA says in its latest issue that the Rudjer Boskovic Institute in Zagreb has been commissioned by the Republican Interior Ministry to work, together with South Africa, on preparations for the production of small power nuclear missiles which would be used against the Yugoslav Army and Serbs.

'The Army probably knows the kind of infrastructure and personnel necessary for the production of nuclear weapons', says BORBA.

'It should also be asked if there is a connection between the South African plane which recently landed at an airport in the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia and the story about building an atom bomb', the paper adds.

BORBA recalls that 'not a single Yugoslav state institution has denied a story story published in the German weekly DER SPIEGEL in 1988, which accused Yugoslavia of working on the production of a nuclear bomb for Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi'.

DER SPIEGEL said the research was being conducted at the Rudjer Boskovic Institute in Zagreb.

Federal Defense Secretary Inspects Troops

LD0610230691 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, today toured the operational zone of the Titograd and Uzice Corps units and the 3d Air Force Corps.

In his conversation with officers and soldiers, the federal secretary was informed about the situation in the units and the results of activities in their zones of deployment and about the main plans for further combat activities against Ustasha formations.

Evidently pleased with the combat readiness and moral determination of the units, Gen. Kadijevic paid tribute to both the soldiers and their officers for their successes so far and their courage in carrying out a soldier's most exalted task—the defense of the country.

Gen. Kadijevic stressed that the Army was prepared to observe The Hague agreement consistently and emphasized the need to do everything possible to prevent further bloodshed and to find a peaceful solution to the Yugoslav crisis, the information office of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense says.

Central Bank Says Foreign Currency Reserves Safe

LD0410223491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2124 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—Governor of the Central Yugoslav Bank Dusan Vlatkovic stated today that the Federal government for the time being was not intending to devaluate the national currency, the dinar, now pegged to the German mark in a ratio of 13 dinars to the mark.

Yugoslavia's foreign exchange reserves, as Vlatkovic said, should be maintained and held entirely safe by year-end at a level of anywhere between 3.8 billion and 3.9 billion dollars.

The Central Yugoslav Bank, he said, was regularly fulfilling its fixed and guaranteed obligations to creditors.

He said that repeated threats by different countries about not giving Yugoslavia any loans were irrelevant, knowing that not a single cent has been lent Yugoslavia for the past year and a half.

Vlatkovic said that Yugoslavia might not be obliged to repay any selective loans posibly received by the breakaway Yugoslav republics Slovenia and Croatia.

He explained that the federal budget, in its curbed volume, was operating thanks solely to the influx of primary money.

Ambassador to Zaire Resigns To Return to Slovenia

LD0410205991 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1348 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—SFRY Ambassador to Zaire Miha Vrhovec resigned from his office today.

The message conveyed by Vrhovec from Kinshasa to the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs states: "This is due to my personal moral decision that, as a Slovene, I am returning to the new state of Slovenia."

International

British Sources Believe Cease-Fire Possible 7 Oct

LD0710113891 Belgrade Tanjug in English 1042 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] London, Oct 7 (TANJUG)—Well-informed British sources in London claim today that signals are coming from Yugoslavia indicating that a ceasefire in Croatia could take place tonight.

The information comes from diplomatic sources, as claimed, which underscore that over the past 24 hours there has been much 'behind the scene' political activity aimed at creating conditions for a ceasefire in Croatia.

This coordinated [word indistinct] apart from the member-countries of the European Community (E.C.), includes [passage indistinct] of the Yugoslav crisis allegedly has been drawn to the fact that the international community can no longer tolerate a war conflict in Yugoslavia as it is starting to directly threaten European and world security.

It was indicated that the Yugoslav People's Army has met all the [word indistinct] tasks and that it no longer needs to continue the offensive actions in Croatia, which will, also under international pressure, lift the blockade of the barracks and military facilities on its territory.

[words indistinct] that messages demanding for an immediate ceasefire have been sent to Belgrade from Washington, Moscow and the E.C. headquarters in Brussels.

Presidency Vice President on Divergence With U.S. View

LD0510044891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0159 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Titograd, October 4 (TANJUG)—"Obviously, we have different views on the essence of the crisis in Yugoslavia," Branko Kostic, vice president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, said this evening while commenting on the U.S. State Department announcement.

The U.S. State Department estimated decisions taken by the Presidency of Yugoslavia yesterday as "a clear attempt by Serbia and Montenegro to take upon themselves the federal government control."

Kostic reminded of his statement yesterday that the Presidency's said the decision is aimed at stopping any further spreading of war conflagration over other areas in Yugoslavia.

EC Mission Members Visit Dubrovnik

LD0510160391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Dubrovnik, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—A ship carrying three members of the European Community (E.C.) monitor mission sailed this morning with the permission of the military authorities into the port of Gruz, in the Yugoslav central Adriatic city of Dubrovnik.

The ship, the M.S. Slavija, was also transporting a large quantity of medicaments.

Dubrovnik has been without water, electricity or telephone links with the outside for five days.

TANJUG's correspondent has reported that the night passed relatively quietly in the ancient city and famous tourist resort. More than two thousand refugees are said to have fled to the city from neighbouring areas, where fighting is under way between Croatian units and the Federal Army.

The city's crisis commitee this morning urged all able persons to "join the defence force." It also asked for the assistance of Croatia, but also that of the whole world, "to save the inestimable value of the ancient city of Dubrovnik."

No reports have come in so far about any damage in the old city of Dubrovnik, which UNESCO has proclaimed part of the world's cultural heritage.

Mostar Authorities Brief EC Observers on Security

LD0610123791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Mostar, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The EC observer mission for Bosnia-Hercegovina was in Mostar today where local authorities briefed the members of the mission on the security situation in Hercegovia's major town and farther afield in the region.

The EC observers for Bosnia-Hercegovina were told that there had been fighting in parts of Hercegovina and that there was a great danger of clashes because of the enormous concentration of army forces from outside the territory of Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Tony Abbott, the head of the EC observer mission for Bosnia-Hercegovina, said that a subregional center for the observer mission will be set up in Mostar.

During their stay in Mostar the observers held talks with the leaders of the HDZ [Croatian Democratic Community], SDA [Party of Democratic Action], and SDS [Serbian Democratic Party] national parties.

Mesic To Retain Presidency Until Croatia Recognized

LD0510134991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Brioni, Yugoslavia, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Presidency and its member from Croatia Stjepan Mesic said today that after October 7, the expiry of the moratorium on the implementation of the decisions on the independence of the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, he would retain his post in the presidency.

In a statement to journalists made on the island of Brioni in the northern Adriatic, for which he had called for yesterday a meeting of the collective head of state, to which no one came, Mesic said he would remain the body's president until the world recognized Slovenia and Croatia as new international legal entities.

Mesic said he had called the session in order to "show to the domestic and world public that it is no longer possible to call a meeting of the country's Presidency in its full composition."

According to Mesic, "part of the Presidency is participating directly in the military putsch, while the others, who had intended to take part in the meeting, could not do so because roads and airports are blocked."

Mesic accused the Republics of Serbia and Montenegro of taking part in a military coup d'etat by way of the "rump meeting."

It was concluded at the meeting, which was attended only by the representatives of Montenegro, Serbia and its two provinces, that "in conditions of an immediate threat of war," and in keeping with provisions of the Federal Constitution, the State Presidency was taking over certain competences of the federal parliament.

Mesic said he would meet today in Ljubljana with Janez Drnovsek, Slovenia's representative on the Presidency, to discuss what could happen after the expiry of the moratorium.

According to Mesic, the course of events will depend on whether "Serbia's President Slobodan Milosevic and the military leadership come to realize that they will gain nothing and lose everything by war."

Presidency Responds to EC Statement on Crisis

LD0610203391 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1810 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The SFRY Presidency has issued the following statement after its session held on 6 October 1991 regarding a statement of the EC foreign ministers dated 5 October 1991:

The change in the SFRY Presidency's work, which is prescribed by the SFRY Constitution in conditions of immediate war danger, is an explicit constitutional obligation which the SFRY Presidency has to observe, and at the same time it is an internal affair of the country and does not need any kind of international verification.

To assess the constitutionality of decisions made by every body in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including the SFRY Presidency, there is a competent body based on the SFRY Constitution, and that is the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

The work of the SFRY Presidency in conditions of immediate war danger does not exclude the participation of any member of the SFRY Presidency. It only creates a constitutional and legal possibility that the SFRY Presidency can make legal decisions even when some members do not attend a session, and also when some boycott the work of the SFRY Presidency.

The EC took on an obligation to use its influence and persuade the Slovene and Croatian leaderships not to obstruct the functioning of the federal bodies during the moratorium period, in order to create the necessary conditions to find a peaceful way out of the Yugoslav crisis. That meant that during the moratorium the Slovene and Croatian representatives should have refrained from the application of secession documents and that they should have ensured that their representatives took part in the work of the SFRY Assembly, the Federal Executive Council, and the SFRY Presidency, which they did not do.

The SFRY Presidency expects the EC to carry out its obligations and persuade those members of the SFRY Presidency who are boycotting its work to take part in the SFRY Presidency's work and decision- making, the statement concludes.

Agreement To End Barracks Blockade, Regroup Army

LD0410153791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] The Hague, 4 Oct (TANJUG)—Agreement was reached in The Hague today on lifting the blockade of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] barracks in Croatia, and following that the regrouping of the Army forces. At the same time, agreement was reached that, in the political process of resolving the Yugoslav crisis, it is essential that all sides participate on the basis of the right to independence, or any other form of entity [entitet]. This was agreed on during talks between the chairman of the conference on Yugoslavia, Lord Carrington; and Hans van den Broek, chairman of the EC Ministerial Council; and the presidents of Serbia and Croatia, Slobodan Milosevic and Franjo Tudjman, and General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense.

To this end, they identified three conditions: the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement; recognition of the rights of all, including here the special status of individual regions; and the abandonment of unilateral border changes.

At the meeting of the European-Yugoslav five, it was decided that the blockade of the Army barracks in Croatia should be lifted immediately and that this should be followed by the regrouping [pregrupiranje] of Army forces with the involvement of European observers.

Serbian Says 20,000 Magyars Flee Vojvodina for Hungary

LD0510161191 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2100 GMT 3 Oct 91

[Text] The leader of the Serbian People's Party has said that 20,000 Magyar youngsters have fled from Vojvodina to Hungary to escape military service. Milan Paroski accused the Hungarian Government of, as he put it, training these youngsters for special terrorist actions. The extremist Serbian leader claims that armed training is taking place in the refugee camps.

Earlier, the Hungarian Government rejected similar accusations by the Yugoslav extremists and described these rumors as groundless.

Slovenia

Kucan Fears Yugoslav Army Incursion

LD0510163891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1508 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Ljubljana, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia Milan Kucan said that, "if it succeeded in forcing Croatia to its knees," the Yugoslav Army would not stop at Slovenia's borders.

In an interview to Slovenian television, Kucan said the army would "try to reach the West as soon as possible in order to, at the end of the negotiations, have a fait accompli situation."

He underlined that it was now, however, a "Serbian army" and "would only be an occupier in Slovenia," but added that he could not claim the army was "under the control of Serbian policy."

Yugoslav Army units left Slovenia under a decision of the Yugoslav State Presidency following clashes between the army and Slovenian territorial defence forces in late June and early July.

The army was sent to Slovenia to protect Yugoslavia's borders after the Slovenian Parliament's decision on June 25 on the northwestern republic's independence.

Defense Minister Does Not Expect Army Attack

AU0510194891 Vienna DER STANDARD in German 5-6 Oct 91 p 2

[Samo Kobenter report from Ljubljana: "Slovenia Does Not Fear Further Army Blow"]

[Excerpt] Slovene Defense Minister Janez Jansa does not evaluate the events in Belgrade as a military coup. "After all, the Army took over long ago," Jansa said in an interview for DER STANDARD. In Jansa's opinion, the danger of a new invasion has not increased for Slovenia. This will only be possible if the Army were to quickly succeed in breaking Croatia's resistance with one blow. However, this is impossible, he said.

According to Jansa's information, the Yugoslav Army has vacated about 85 percent of its barracks in Slovenia and has withdrawn all troops except for 2,500 soldiers. [passage omitted]

Mesic, Drnovsek Discuss Presidency, Hague Forum

LD0510231191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1842 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—Negotiations between the Yugoslav republics after the coup carried out by a part of the SFRY Presidency are more possible within the framework of The Hague conference but no longer within the hitherto institutions of the federation. This is the joint assessment made by Stipe Mesic and Janez Drnovsek, who met in Ljubljana this afternoon.

At their news conference, they both said the activities of the eastern part of the SFRY Presidency, which took over all powers of the state organs, bypassing the Constitution, are unlawful. This eastern part can represent Serbia and Montenegro but not other republics.

Drnovsek said that there was little likelihood that the SFRY Presidency would meet "in a wider composition" because after the recent events this was no longer acceptable to other members who were not included in the state coup.

The absence of Tupurkovski and Bogicevic, for whom it was supposed that they could have come to Ljubljana, was interpreted by Mesic as being of a technical nature—that is, due to closed airspace and roads. Mesic also resolutely denied that the members of the present state leadership can meet as the Presidency. They can only meet for mutual consultations.

Mesic even more explicitly emphasized that "the four-member gang" carried out a military coup and took over the prerogatives of the Federal Assembly and the Federal Government. According to Mesic, Ante Markovic is a prisoner of the military junta and of his own manner of reasoning and ambitions due to which he tried to preserve Yugoslavia and did not want to believe in the intentions to create greater Serbia.

To a journalist's question as to whether Slovenia and Croatia have not expected too much from Europe, Drnovsek (?pointed out) that Europe has not succeeded in discovering true answers to the situation in Yugoslavia, especially not in Croatia. Its expectation that (?during) the moratorium federal institutions would succeed in settling [words indistinct].

Drnovsek characterized the activity of The Hague conference as sterile, but it cannot last long. It should quickly be seen whether an answer will be provided by The Hague conference or whether Europe should go down the road of recognizing individual republics. These assessments were also supported by Mesic, who considers that the most productive thing is for all the republics, including Vojvodina and Kosovo, to have their international sovereignty recognized and then let the new states become integrated in accordance with their own interests.

Negotiations between the Italian and Yugoslav authorities on the possible withdrawal of units of the Yugoslav Army through Italian territory was commented on by Mesic, who said that this move has been of benefit to Croatia. In other words, it has, in practical terms, been recognized as an independent state by this move.

Asked how he now saw his role, Mesic replied that this was a testimony to the world that Yugoslavia no longer existed. To the question whether the United States was holding back Europe and the recognition of Slovenia and Croatia, Mesic replied in the affirmative.

Mesic expressed the thesis that Slobodan Milosevic would very likely transfer the war to Bosnia, which is his basic preoccupation, as well as the preoccupation of the Federal—or rather, the Serbian—Army. Mesic also forecast great confusion which will soon occur in Serbia. He described the penetration of 1,200 tanks which are roaring toward Croatia as a futile exercise because a people cannot be broken.

"The generals are the last Yugoslavs," Mesic added. He assumes that, in the end, they too will be "purged" by Serbia. "Greater Serbia will not be created, only chaos," Mesic believes. According to him, the world will not allow the aggressor to be rewarded, regardless of the number of victims.

Asked his opinion about the current situation in Croatia, Mesic replied that Europe had left "the wolf and the sheep" in a cage, and Croatia therefore needed arms. Mesic also said that the aggressors should not have

attacked Dubrovnik. "This was their most unproductive move," because Europe will now understand what is at stake.

Army Must Leave by 18 Oct; Materiel Withheld

AU0710110291 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 0600 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Text] The Slovene Government held a session in Ljubljana last night. The members of the cabinet concentrated on the measures relating to the implementation of the independence acts of the Republic of Slovenia after the moratorium expires on 7 October. In this connection the government discussed numerous legal solutions relating to the new monetary politics of the republic of Slovenia and to the regime on the Slovene borders. The final position on the matters adopted at yesterday's session will be taken by the Slovene Assembly deputies at their session today.

The government also discussed the withdrawal of the remaining Yugoslav Army units from Slovenia via Italian or Hungarian territory.

The government adopted a decision that the last member of the Yugoslav Army must leave Slovene territory by 18 October at the latest. The Republic of Slovenia is willing to secure the safe withdrawal of the remaining Yugoslav Army members from Koper harbor. Before the withdrawal takes place, a final settlement [koncni poracun] on Yugoslav Army resources and Territorial Defense resources must be drawn up. The Territorial Defense must be compensated for materiel destroyed or stolen from warehouses before the war and after the war. The Yugoslav Army must also pay for other damage incurred.

The armored and other technical materiel that the Army still has at its disposal on Slovene territory must be withheld in Slovenia until the aggression on Croatia is stopped, or, until the final separation settlement is drawn up. From 8 October Slovenia is taking over effective power over its territory and its air space. Therefore, for each possible overflight of an army aircraft or helicopters, the Yugoslav Army will have to obtain prior permission from the authorized organs of the Republic of Slovenia. The members of the Yugoslav Army that might remain in Slovenia after 18 October will be treated in accordance to the procedures envisaged for the treatment of members of the armed forces of a foreign country.

Reportage on Slovene President Visit to France

WA0410125491

For reportage on the visit by Slovene President Milan Kucan to France, including reports on his talks with French President Francois Mitterrand and Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, please see the France section of the 3 October West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Croatia

Croatian Government Meets in Emergency Session

LD0710004391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2300 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The Croatian Government met in an emergency session chaired by Dr. Franjo Gregoric. According to the Information Ministry, at the start of the session the government considered the set of documents from the most recent meeting in The Hague. Except for some critical objections the government fully agreed on the need for maintaining the processes of negotiations despite the fact that the experience of agreements so far has not been encouraging. This, however, will not prevent the government from continuing to prepare the republic's defenses against the increasingly open aggression by Serbia and the Army.

The government heard detailed reports on the state of defense, internal affairs, and the judiciary and administration in light of the war situation that Croatia was forced into. As part of the debate, the government analyzed all reports from the battlefields in Croatia as well as measures designed to stop the aggressor's attacks from Vukovar to Dubrovnik.

Regarding internal policy, everything must be done to ensure that order and security are respected and all illegal activities prevented. Law organs must adjust judicial practices to the newly created situation.

The economic situation in Croatia and the economic policy measures also attracted the attention of the majority of members of the government. They stressed that the work at the front was of exceptional significance for the overall defenses of Croatia. Despite all the difficulties, economic activity should be increased, the transformation of ownership carried out, and programs adjusted to new market and war conditions.

Special attention was paid to the debate on the monetary system. Significant decisions were made designed to adapt the money policy to the changes in the Republic of Croatia. The aggression against Croatia has slowed down transformation in the public sector, it was stressed. Croatia's aspirations to develop according to the standards of the developed world are being thwarted by the methods of aggression. We are therefore still not in a position to carry out desired transformations in the health service and education in line with world criteria. This does not mean that the desired goal has been abandoned, rather that the pace at which it will be done has been partially slowed down.

Tudjman Address Calls for Mobilization, Defense

LD0610010291 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 2250 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Address by President Franjo Tudjman to the citizens of Croatia and the European public on 5 October in Banski Dvori—live]

[Text] Croatians, citizens of Croatia:

I am addressing you at this dramatic and crucial moment for Croatia. Our fatherland has been overwhelmed by the enemy Greater Serbian solidarity, whose aim is to push us back to national slavery and Bolshevik darkness and to seize our Croatian territories, which have always been constituent parts of Croatia.

The democratic Croatian government has done everything to ensure that our sacred right to self-determination is achieved in a peaceful way and that the Croatian people are free in a sovereign and independent Croatia. We wanted peace in freedom and democracy, but a dirty destructive war was imposed on us. Since its very beginning we have tried every, even the slightest, possibility to prevent war atrocities and save human lives and national wealth through talks and negotiations with Yugoslav and international factors, but the hatred for everything that is Croatian and the obsession with the mythological Greater Serbian plans have made our calls to reason remain unanswered.

The fact that the aggressors—that is, the Republic of Serbia and the so-called Yugoslav People's Army—have been sharply condemned by the European Community, the United States, and the whole international democratic public has not helped much. Despite the fact that the democratic world has sided with Croatia, not only have the aggressors not stopped their attacks, but have kept intensifying them every day and every month, using increasingly unscrupulous, devastating, and inhuman means of force and destruction.

In their gory, plundering raid, nothing is sacred. The hundreds of dead and thousands of wounded, the ruins of many villages and towns, ruined churches and ancient monuments of our culture, bridges, factories, and farms all speak of the enemy's brutality and the destructive hatred of the Serbian communist hordes. They have not been able, nor will they ever be able, to kill our yearning for freedom and our need to live as a dignified nation, in peace with all free nations in Europe. We won that right in our first democratic elections. For this right and for our sacred country we are ready to die.

In battles so far thousands and thousands of our guardsmen, constables, sailors, and people of all ages and professions have already showed by their unprecedented courage that the people who defend their native soil are unconquerable. The names of Vukovar and Pakrac, Sijek and Vinkovci, Otocac and Gospic, Sibenik and Zadar, Split and Dubrovnik, the casualties of Celje, Struga, Kijevo, and many other places and towns will remain forever burned into Croatian hearts with gratitude and pride. The battle for the defense of free Croatia has always been and will always be a joint battle waged by Croats in Croatia and those abroad.

Citizens of Croatia, the united Greater Serbian imperialists and demonized remnants of the Yugoslav communist army started an all-out attack on Croatia, violating all international agreements on a cease-fire. That compels us to mobilize all our forces in our war of defense. All those who are being called up to the Croatian army must respond immediately, and all authorities and the whole people must become organized for the needs of the defense of our homeland. I am particularly calling on those who possess weapons to join the defense forces. The Yugo-Serbian war machinery that is shuddering in its suit of armor is being frightened before the resolve of the Croatian man and before the wrath of the whole suffering Croatian people. It can expect nothing but shameful defeat.

Hence, I am calling on all members of the so-called Yugoslav People's Army not to shoot at Croatian freedom and democracy, which is not threatening anybody, nor at Croatian people. At this difficult moment, and at this historical crossroads, I am calling on you, brothers and sisters, to fulfill your sacred duty and defend your homeland. Let us be united in our fight for freedom of our Croatian country, our sea, and the sky over our one and eternal Croatia.

Croatian Government Orders Preparations for Resistance

LD0410170191 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Excerpt] At an emergency session of the government of the Republic of Croatia, presided over by Franjo Greguric, it was decided today that all necessary preparations should be carried out in the Republic of Croatia to resist with armed strength and with all defence forces the threat issued yesterday by General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense.

It was the unanimous view of all members of the government that this statement amounts to a threat of war with the aim of occuping Croatia, bringing down the democratic government, and threatening the lives of the Croatian people. [passage omitted]

Greguric Reschedules Trip to Bulgaria

LD0410161491 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1339 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Sofia, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—Premier of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia Franjo Greguric has cancelled an official visit to Bulgaria scheduled for today, it has been announced in Sofia.

The explanation given was that the visit would not take place because of the deterioration of the situation in Yugoslavia.

The visit was postponed until October 10 or 11.

YPA, Serbs Reported Entering Center of Vukovar

LD0610113591 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1103 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Zagreb, Osijek, Dubrovnik, 6 Oct (TANJUG)—The Army and members of the Serbian Territorial Defense entered the very center of Vukovar this morning, a TANJUG correspondent has been told by sources close to the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] command of this city.

War operations are continuing today. The Serbian Territorial Defense estimates that Croatian armed formations should be completely pushed out of the Vukovar territory over the next few days.

Croatian Radio gave no details this morning on any military activities in Vukovar, saying only that the city had been bombed yet again and that there were injuries.

Fierce fighting is going on in the vicinity of the village of Nustar, several kilometers north of Vinkovci. This village is the last remaining stronghold of the Croatian forces on the way to Vinkovci from Vukovar.

There was an exchange of fire around the Croatian village of Laslovo. Mortar fire was opened from this village on the Serbian village of Palaca last night, according to Serbian sources.

The TANJUG correspondent reports that near Ilok, right on the border with Serbia, the night was peaceful. The Army is still insisting that the local population surrender their arms and that Croatian forces should leave the city and nearby places.

Croatian Radio has reported intense aviation activity on the territory of Eastern Slavonia. The radio is transmitting Tudjman's last night's address every 30 minutes calling for a general mobilization.

According to Croatian Radio, the exchange of fire around Karlovac and along the Kupa and the Korana was somewhat less intense last night than during the day. This area has practically become a new battlefield.

According to military sources, all barracks in Karlovac are under YPA control.

Croatian Radio reported that the Croatian forces were firmly in control on the banks of the Korana, saying that the Army and members of the Territorial Defense failed to cross this river.

Nova Gradiska and Novska, some 30 km southeast and northwest of Okucani, are still surrounded by YPA units and members of the Serbian Territorial Defense.

According to on-the-spot information, YPA units continued their operations in the Dubrovnik area this morning. The Army came within half a kilometer of Cilipi airport, some 20 km south of Dubrovnik.

Croatian Radio reports that the Army attacked the Ploce area, close to Dubrovnik. The radio states that several cars and houses were hit. The Croatian Radio news has not been confirmed.

Reportage on Tudjman Kadijevic Cease-Fire Exchange

Tudjman Proposal

LD0510143891 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Despite the cease-fire agreement reached in The Hague yesterday, attacks of the occupying army and Serbian terrorists are continuing throughout Croatia today. On his return from The Hague, Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, sent the following cease-fire proposal to General Veljko Kadijevic, which was announced at the president's cabinet meeting today:

In the spirit of the agreement which we reached at The Hague, we propose a simultaneous cease-fire and an end to land, sea, and air movements, which should begin today, 5 October, at 1800 [1700 GMT]. We maintain that this obviates the need for the mobilization conducted by the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] and which would put an end to mobilization on our side. If you accept the proposed deadline, we propose that a commission made up of representatives of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Croatian Defense Ministry begin negotiations on all issues at 1000 on Sunday. [passage omitted]

Upon receiving Gen Kadijevic's reply, President Tudjman sent a new proposal for a mutual cease-fire, the lifting of the blockade, and an end to all offensive actions on the part of the army. The proposal reads:

The agreement we reached at The Hague yesterday implies that both sides should simultaneously take immediate steps in view of establishing a cease-fire and ending all offensive actions and movements in order that the situation be normalized and conditions for peace created in Croatia. Such a situation cannot be achieved without a mutual and simultaneous cease-fire and measures for the normalization of relations. For this reason, we propose that by 1400 today orders be issued by both sides:

First, Croatian forces are to order a cease-fire and lift the blockade of YPA garrisons and installations.

Second, the Supreme Command of the Yugoslav Armed Forces is to order a cease-fire and end all offensive actions and land, sea and air movements, especially in the regions of Karlovac, Sisak, Vukovar, Vinkovci, and Dubrovnik. We accept the proposed deadline and venue for the session of the commission of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense and the Croatian Defense Ministry, which would begin talks on other issues.

So far there has been no reply from Belgrade to this proposal.

Tudjman Warns Kadijevic

LD0610101491 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Announcer-read reply from Croatian President Tudjman to Secretary for National Defense General V. Kadijevic at 1530 GMT on 5 October]

[Text] In connection with the above [the last reply by Kadijevic], may I remind you that the agreement states:

It was agreed that the sides in question would try to ease tension and create a more favorable climate for negotiations. The Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] should transfer and regroup its units in Croatia with help from EC observers. The last sentence of the annex of the agreement reads: The YPA shall not conduct any military operations against Croatian forces from barracks or from its installations in Croatia and the blockade of barracks will have been lifted in this way. It transpires [from this clause] that Croatia is to simultaneously lift its blockade and end offensive actions, so that the situation can be normalized. It is clear that, should you fail to accept our proposal on a simultaneous cease-fire, lifting the blockade, and withdrawing the forces, you shall be personally responsible before the domestic and world public because of preventing the last attempt to end the war, in accordance with The Hague agreement.

I also intend to inform the participants of yesterday's meeting, as well as politicians throughout the world, about your avoiding the implementation of The Hague agreement. It is no doubt clear to you that from both the political and military aspect it is unacceptable that only Croatia should fulfill its part of the duties, especially not under the condition of escalated attacks you are carrying out, even after consenting to The Hague agreement.

Yesterday [4 October], after consenting to the agreement, the Yugoslav Armed Forces destroyed the main transmitter near Zagreb and a number of local repeaters and continued their offensive actions from land, sea, and air against Vukovar, Vinkovci, Karlovac, Sisak, Zadar, Sibenik, and Dubrovnik against civilian targets, including the hospital in Vukovar, which was bombed today. We therefore stand by the proposal which we stated in our previous correspondence.

Tudjman-Kadijevic on Hague Accord

LD0610160591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] According to a statement from the office of the Croatian president, Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, replied at 2345 last night to an earlier letter from President Tudjman. At 1130 today President Tudjman sent a new reply to Federal Secretary Kadijevic. In his letter to President Tudjman, Gen. Kadijevic writes:

In connection with your fax which we received on 5 October at 1737, I would like to point out the following facts:

Lifting the blockade of the Yugoslav Army units which is envisaged by the agreement reached at The Hague does not mean the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from the whole of Croatia. Lifting the blockade and regrouping Yugoslav Army units, with the help of EC observers, according to logic, presupposes their previous lifting of the blockade. [as heard]

Kadijevic goes on to say that the last sentence of the annex to the agreement precisely states that the Yugoslav Army will not, we quote, carry out war actions from the barracks. The Yugoslav Army will consistently observe that obligation, Gen. Kadijevic's letter to President Tudjman declares. The letter goes on to say:

You must be aware of the fact that, instead of lifting the blockade, your armed formations are occupying new barracks, as well as issuing calls resembling ultimatums to the Yugoslav Army units in the surrounded barracks to surrender. In order to ensure the observance of the agreement that we reached at The Hague, I am repeating our proposal that until 1200 on 6 October you lift the blockade of Yugoslav Army garrisons and other facilities in accordance with conditions stipulated in the annex to the agreement. After this, a joint commission will embark on talks regarding other questions, Gen. Kadijevic says in conclusion to his letter sent to President Tudjman last night.

In his reply to that letter President Tudjman says:

The Hague agreement which we accepted is a continuation of agreements reached earlier and the regime of cease-fire, disengagement of forces, and demobilization. Actually it goes into greater detail on the regime of lifting the blockade on the barracks and the disengagement and withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army, which was the main problem in implementing earlier agreements. Neither of the warring sides, in the military or in the political sense, can accept the conditions that you are proposing: the unilateral implementation of the assumed obligations with the continuation and intensification of attacks with all the forces at the disposal of the Yugoslav Army.

The sequence of lifting the blockade on the barracks and military facilities that you are proposing, therefore, can function only under the conditions of a cease-fire and offensive actions on land, sea, and in the air have been halted, including lifting the blockade on the ports. Negotiations on the regulation of other issues can be held only under conditions of mutual normalization. Therefore we are again advising you to accept our proposal on a simultaneous cease-fire, lifting the blockade, and a halt to the offensive actions which we presented in our letter of 5 October at 1330, President Tudjman's letter concludes.

Kadijevic on Response on Blockade

LD0510174791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1659 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The Federal Secretariat for National Defense information service has been authorized to announce the correspondence between the Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, following the agreement reached in The Hague on 4 October. [passage omitted]

Army General Veljko Kadijevic, federal secretary for national defense, sent the following reply via telefax:

"Item 2a of the agreement adopted in The Hague yesterday reads: On the part of the Croatian authorities, immediately lifting the blockade of the Yugoslav People's Army garrisons and other facilities... It is clear from the above that the clause's implementation is not conditional upon anything. Given that on your part none of the achieved agreements on lifting the blockade has been respected so far, I stand by the proposal made at 1110 (1010 GMT) today," reads the statement of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense information service.

Croatian General Says Peace Rests With Tudjman

LD0610194691 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Peace in Croatia depends 100 percent on President Tudjman and the Croatian Government, General Andrija Raseta, deputy commander of the Fifth Army area, told foreign journalists in Zagreb this morning, as AFP reports. Gen. Raseta reiterated his belief that military operations would cease if President Tudjman lifted the blockade on the barracks and on military facilities. The general denounced the Croatian authorities' mobilization order, AFP says. The agency adds that the general repeated the Army view that The Hague documents do not mention simultaneously lifting the blockade on the barracks and ceasing military operations, which President Tudjman is asking for. Since the outbreak of hostilities in the Fifth Army area, the Army has had about 60 killed and 75 injured. About 650 men and officers have either been captured or deserted, Gen. Raseta told foreign journalists.

Army Officers' Conversation on Poisonous Gases Used

LD0510203391 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Despite a statement that the Army has not used poisonous gases, here is a recording of a phone conversation between two officers, which was intercepted by a ham operator near Novska. The poisonous gases, as it clearly can be heard in the conversation, are active for 48 hours:

[Begin recording] [First unidentified officer] Is Simic around?

[Second unidentified officer] Which Simic?

[First officer] The commander.

[Second officer] The commander is not here.

[First officer] Who is his deputy there?

[Second officer] Lieutenant Colonel Petrovic.

[First officer] Can I speak with him?

[Lt. Col. Petrovic] Yes.

[First officer] Here we are, Visoka Greda and the western part of Gorjanci, actually the eastern part of Gorjanci.

[Lt. Col. Petrovic] Gorica you mean.

[First officer] Gorica, yes you are right. Do not enter that area within the next 48 hours, if you are planning to go there. What we have thrown there is active for 48 hours.

[Lt. Col. Petrovic] Yes, understood.

[First officer] To repeat, the eastern part of Gorica and Velika Greda.

[Lt. Col. Petrovic] Alright, we understand. Thank you. [end recording]

Sisak Industrial Zone Attacked; Karlovac Clashes

LD0610163591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] The Federal Army and Serbian terrorists began an artillery attack on the industrial zone south of Sisak at 0900 this morning. Installations in this area were hit by a variety of missiles, including tank shells and rockets. Croatian forces returned fire and repulsed the offensive. However, a general air raid warning still applies in the region and it is estimated that around 15,000 people who live in this area are regularly spending their time in bomb shelters. All normal work in the region has ceased, including railyard and oil refinery operations. Damages and casualties for the area have not yet been assessed.

In the Karlovac area fighting is reported to be heavy. The village of Husje about 10 km east of the city came under heavy artillery fire this morning. Three civilians were killed and seven wounded. Serbian insurgents and the Federal Army were attempting to cross the Kupa River but were driven back by Croatian defenders. Two enemy tanks are reported to have been destroyed. Croatian forces report that they are fiercely maintaining their defenses in the Slunj hills and other battlefronts. The death toll over the past two days of fighting in the area is listed as high as 100.

Cluster Bombs, Gas Allegedly Used in Vukovar

LD0710104591 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 7 Oct 91

[Report from Vukovar by correspondent Sinisa Glavasevic]

[Text] [Announcer] Cluster bombs and poisonous gases were used in Vukovar yesterday. This particularly refers to Misnica. Sinisa Glavasevic reports for Croatian Radio from Vukovar:

[Glavasevic] This morning aircraft are again strafing the whole area of Vukovar and Borovo Naselje. Constant provocations, bursts of fire, a war from a distance—these are the characteristics of this turbulent morning. If that is the courage of the glorious Serbian army of whom the current Serbian leaders are so proud, then it is unnecessary to talk about its morale. Heavy cannon, 120-mm mortars, and howitzers have destroyed all buildings in Vukovar. There are many fires in the town, but the enemy's strongholds in Negoslavci, Brsadin, and Pacetin are also on fire. Bogdanovci is still the main point of resistance.

There have not been direct conflicts on other parts of the front, and therefore we can presume that the generals could not find their new puppets. There are no signs that a cease-fire will take place. Nobody expects that here any longer—nobody, including the Croatian fighters and inhabitants who are enduring the war atrocities with dignity.

Wrecks of the enemy's tanks are scattered in the outskirts of the town. In the 1 May local community there are around 10 of them, and on the Trpinje road there is twice that number. In Misnica there are just as many, and the enemy's human losses are almost innumerable. Vukovar has got a lion heart.

Serbia

'Significant Changes' in Vukovar Battlefield

AU0610163591 Belgrade Radio Belgrade Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 6 Oct 91

[By Mirko Stankovic]

[Excerpt] Small, but very significant changes are to be observed in the Vukovar bloody battlefield. (?This is because) pushing the front line is now easier, because its defenders have finally been suppressed (?from) the nearest defense strongholds from which they had staged strong and rather efficient resistance for weeks. Everything is different now. Members of both the [Croatian] Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard Corps are aware of this. They have reached the stage of disarray without a more serious chance to consolidate themselves. (?Breakthroughs) realized yesterday are precious points from which artillery and mortars will act ever more deathly and efficiently. Many buildings have been destroyed so they can no longer serve as shelters to guardsmen and legionnaires.

It can be seen that the morale of the members of the Yugoslav People's Army and the Vukovar Territorial Defense is extremely high. It is completely the opposite on the other side. The enemy has been overwhelmed with panic and internal conflicts. Yesterday and last night, Ustashas rarely opened mortar fire probably because of the shortage of mortar bombs.

Mopping-up operations aimed at clearing the town from snipers is going well and shock troops have reached as far as the Vuka River, that is, to the town center. [passage omitted]

Serbian Foreign Minister Assesses Hague Outcome

LD0510231891 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1953 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—Foreign Minister of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia Vladislav Jovanovic today assessed that something "truly new and probably most essential" was achieved at The Hague yesterday—an agreement that representatives of Serbs in the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia set out their view on the solution of the Yugoslav crisis to the deputy of the chairman of the conference on Yugoslavia Lord Carrington.

"The Serbian people in the two 'Krajinas' (predominantly Serb populated) in Croatia are no longer and under no conditions willing to live in an independent Croatian state. This is a fact which is being faced not only by the current official Croatian authorities but also the participants of the conference on Yugoslavia, including the European Community," Jovanovic told a journalist of Radio Belgrade.

Jovanovic underscored that for Serbs in Croatia "special status as the final outcome would be their independence from Croatia and dependence on Yugoslavia", adding that the form of the status "is a matter for further negotiations."

Serbs in Croatia make up 12 percent of the population. After the Croatian Democratic Union (HDZ) took power and particularly after the changes in the republic's constitution under which, as they believe, they have been reduced to a status of national minority, Serbs declared autonomy in areas where they are a majority.

Croatian authorities do not recongize the two so-called Serbian autonomous regions—Krajina and Slavonia. Fierce fighting continues in these areas between the armed formations of the republic on the one hand and the Serbian population and its territorial defence units and the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) on the other.

Croatia on June 25 adopted a decision on secession from Yugoslavia, while Serbs who live there wish to remain in Yugoslavia.

Socialist Party Urges Mobilization Call Response

LD0510203991 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1918 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—The Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS), the ruling party in the biggest Yugoslav republic, today called on "all its members, supporters, citizens, patriots and volunteers to respond to the call for mobilization and join the ranks of the Yugoslav People"s Army (JNA)."

The SPS leadership said in a statement that "the JNA is Yugoslavia's sole legitimate army and the sole armed force capable of averting an all-out civil war."

The SPS statement came a day after the Yugoslav Presidency ordered a partial mobilization.

Prior to this, the Yugoslav Presidency adopted a decision on work in conditions of "an imminent danger of war" and the assuming of certain competences of the Federal parliament.

Only four of the eight members of the collective state leadership attended both sessions.

"We will protect peace, Yugoslavia, Serbia and the entire Serbian nation from the flood of raging fascism only if we are unified and if we are together with the JNA," the SPS said.

Commenting on the desertion and failure to respond to the mobilization, the SPS called for opposition "against all those sabottaging the decisions of the Federal Presidency and the supreme command."

"Cowardice and disunity are bringing the war to the threshold of all our homes," Serbia's ruling party warned.

Ethnic Albanians End Protest in Kosovo

LD0410213191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1953 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Pristina, October 4 (TANJUG)—Leaders of ethnic Albanians in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo have decided to stop all further protests against the curriculum for schools and the university.

The self-proclaimed co-ordinating board of ethnic Albanians for questions concerning education, has announced that the protests are over, but that the final decision must be made by the "Ministry of Education in exile of the Republic of Kosovo."

The decison was announced after today's protest by pupils, students and their parents who dispersed after being warned by the police.

Kosovo is a province in the Republic of Serbia. Ethnic Albanians who constitute more than four fifths of the population of Kosovo, are a national minority in Serbia, and demand that the province achieve the status of a republic.

The Yugoslav and Serbian authorities are of the view that national minorities do not have the right to set up their own republics. Under the Yugoslav Constitution, such a federal unit would have the right to secede.

Kosovo borders with Albania. Lately, politicians on both sides of the border have been openly demanding the unification of Kosovo and Albania.

Serbia's educational authorities have decreed that the same curriculum is valid for all schools.

Ethnic Albanians who attend classes in their mother tongue, want to draw up their own curricula which would not be determined by the republican authorities.

Bosnia-Hercegovina

Secretariat Issues Statement on 5 Oct Popovici Incident

LD0610193791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2311 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—The information office of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense this evening issued the following statement:

Today, 5 October 1991, at 1515 [1415 GMT], near Cilipi Airport, above Popovici village, Ustasha forces hit and downed a Gazela helicopter with Lieutenant Colonel General Jevrem Cokic and Captain Krsto Djurovic on board as they were performing their combat duties. In the incident, Captain Krsto Djurovic was seriously injured and died subsequently from the injuries received.

Lt. Col. Gen. Jevrem Cokic and members of the helicopter crew, pilot Nervin Tobuncic and copilot Ilija Radulovic, were injured but are out of danger. They are being treated at Meljine Hospital. [passage omitted]

Bosnia Emergency Committee Member Resigns

LD0610033191 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1312 3 Oct 91

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 3 Oct (TANJUG)—At a regular news conference today the Serbian Democratic Party [SDS] for Bosnia-Hercegovina described as legitimate the partial mobilization currently under way in Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Hercegovina. [passage omitted]

Taking part in today's news conference, Biljana Plavsic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hecegovina and member of the republic's emergency committee, announced that she was discontinuing

her work in the latter body. In explanation, she said that the emergency committee is involved in activities beyond its powers.

In other words, Biljana Plavsic said, the emergency committee is involved in activities that come under the council of all-people's defense and the council for the protection of social order instead of focusing on the problem of refugees and the situation in border areas.

As a direct reason for her decision, Biljana Plavsic cited a letter which Ejup Ganic, the president of the emergency committee, wanted to send to Serbia and Montenegro asking them not to send their troops through Bosnia-Hercegovina. However, Plavsic said, the president did not consider sending a letter to Croatia in connection with the destruction of bridges and with the overall situation in the border area between Bosnia-Hercegovina and Croatia.

The SDS is of the view that in Bosnia-Hercegovina a double standard is at work. On one hand there is an uproar about mobilization for the Yugoslav People's Army, but the issue of the mobilization of young men from Bosnia-Hercegovina for paramilitary formations in Croatia is being ignored. Very little is said about road blocks, the destruction of bridges, and mortar attacks on Bosanska Dubica, like the one allegedly carried out last night.

Serbian Presidency Members Support Federal Posititon

LD0410172191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Sarajevo, Oct 4 (TANJUG)—Serbian members of the Presidency of Bosnia-Hercegovina supported last night's decision on the Federal Presidency's shift to "work in conditions of immediate war danger."

Biljana Plavsic and Nikola Koljevic said in a statement published on Friday that "on the basis of the Constitution of Yugoslavia and the existing decision on functioning in conditions of an immediate danger of war, the Presidency of Yugoslavia got the constitutional basis to work legally in incomplete make-up also."

Plavsic and Koljevic assessed as particularly important the conclusions of the Presidency which speak of "the need to prevent war conflicts in the regions of Bosnia-Hercegovina and Montenegro by all available means."

"Those who did everything to unconstitutionally and illegally topple the existing constitutional order have no right today to direct criticism at the Presidency of Yugoslavia, which used its constitutional powers to secure the continuity of the functioning of the Yugoslav state in the general interest," Plavsic and Koljevic said in their statement.

Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency President Alija Izetbegovic, a Moslem, and five other members of the republic's collective leadership—two Moslems, two Croats and a Yugoslav—rejected the Yugoslav Presidency's decisions, as did also the republic's representative in the Federal Presidency, Bogic Bogicevic, a Serb.

Last night's Federal Presidency session was attended by the representatives of Montenegro, Serbia and Serbia's two provinces Vojvodina and Kosovo, as well as Federal Defence Secretary General of the Army Veljko Kadijevic, his deputy, Admiral Stane Brovet, and Yugoslav Army chief of the General Staff, General Blagoje Adzic.

Moslems make up more than 43 percent of the central Yugoslav republic's population, Serbs almost 32 percent and Croats around 17 percent.

Napalm, Cluster Bombs Said Used in Zadar Attack

AU0510213991 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Dubrovnik is defending itself with all available means and will continue to defend itself. At the same time that everything is being done to ensure that this defense is as successful as possible, we are carrying out diplomatic activity to show the real truth to the world about the aggressive and unjustified war against us. This was said by Petar Poljaric, president of the Dubrovnik Communal Assembly, at today's news conference in Dubrovnik, which also was attended by Zeljko Sikic, president of the Dubrovnik commune crisis headquarters. This renders incorrect the news that was carried by Radio Belgrade today, that Pero Poljaric, president of this town's assembly, was killed in Dubrovnik today, supposedly because he ordered white flags to be flown from the walls of Dubrovnik. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, from the Zadar battlefield, as HINA and Croatian Television report, after heavy guns had been taken out of the Ante Banine barracks, artillery was used last night to attack the historical and cultural center of Zadar. The Zadar hospital also was bombarded. [Word indistinct] and napalm bombs were used in the attack on Zadar, as well as cluster bombs [raketa sa prsakavajucim glavama]. [passage omitted]

YPA Forces Reported Take Cilipi, Molunat, Vitaljina

LD0510090791 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0650 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Herceg Novi, 5 Oct (TANJUG)—TANJUG's correspondent reports that units of the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] entered Cilipi, some 20 kms from Dubrovnik, late last night, and the village of Molunat is also under their control.

During the afternoon yesterday, YPA units also took the village of Vitaljina, close to the barracks at Prevlaka [at the mouth of Boka Kotorska near Herceg Novi], where large numbers of Croatian armed formations have been concentrated in the past few days.

There were no casualties in the ranks of the YPA yesterday, and only two light injuries were recorded. TANJUG's correspondent reports that YPA units yesterday captured a large number of members of the Croatian armed formations, including a number of mercenaries.

Serbia Asks Croatia To Prevent Fighting in Dubrovnik

LD0510200191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1840 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia today asked the Government of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia to prevent its "armed formations from destroying Dubrovnik as they have done with many other cities."

Dubrovnik, a medieval city on the southern Adriatic coast, is on UNESCO's list of the world cultural and natural heritage. Heavy fighting has continued around the city for days between Croatian armed formations on the one hand and the territorial defence units of the Serbian population together with the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) on the other.

"Your decision to station your paramilitary formations, black legion and many foreign mercenaries in the city of inestimable historical and cultural value and to launch an armed attack from this point on settled areas in Hercegovina and Boka Kotorska is an extremely uncivilized, inhuman and unworthy act", the letter of the Serbian Government sets out.

The Serbian Government at the same time expressed "the firm conviction that all members of the JNA and territorial defence units are investing maximum efforts to preserve this historic city."

Local Official Says Neum 'Dragged Into' War

AU0410194591 Sarajevo Radio Sarajevo Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Oct 91

[Text] Here is news we received just before starting this program:

As Ivan Bender, president of the commune and the crisis headquarters of Neum, told us, the situation in Neum is extremely tense. According to him, the Neum commune is practically dragged into the war as of today. As evidence, he noted an attack on a truck with civilians which was traveling toward Hutovo at the distance of some 20 km from Neum.

During the day planes frequently flew over this commune, taking pictures of schools, churches; these are the same facilities, notes Bender, as the ones targeted on the territory of the Croatian republic.

Large numbers of refugees are arriving in Neum from Dubrovnik and Trebinje. The civilian protection headquarters and the Red Cross are securing accommodations for them. The Neum commune has taken all steps to defend this city, to repel the attacks and not to allow the Yugoslav People's Army to enter, stated Ivan Bender, president of the Neum Commune Assembly, by telephone.

Army Appeals to Dubrovnik Citizens To Cooperate

LD0610220391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1852 GMT 6 Oct 91

[Text] Trebinje, Oct 6 (TANJUG)—The command of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) operational group of units for Hercegovina called today the inhabitants of the southern Adriatic city of Dubrovnik to cooperate with JNA units.

"Lend resistance to the Ustasha and mercenaries. Cooperate with the Yugoslav People's Army in joint struggle. Preserve Dubrovnik," says a JNA proclamation issued today to people in Dubrovnik and Dubrovacka [word indistinct].

People are told that the JNA is forced to resolutely square accounts with "revived fascism and Ustasha movement" and that it wants to save the lives of innocent citizens, the property and the cultural and historic monuments in the medieval town protected by UNESCO.

Citizens are told that the JNA has "reliable information that the Ustasha formations, hiding in Dubrovnik, are about to destroy the most valuable cultural and historic monuments" and intend "to charge the army with their own act of vandalism."

JNA units are fifteen kilometres from Dubrovnik, in the locality of Cilipi where they took control today of the airport.

In Dubrovnik, a three-member mission of European Community observers arrived yesterday when the naval authorities allowed their ship to sail into the port.

The JNA reported it had 31 men killed and 96 wounded in this area by Saturday. Croatian losses, as was announced, at the same time were around 800 killed, 35 wounded, and 95 taken prisoner. It was added that mercenaries, foreign nationals, were among the prisoners.

Macedonia

Gligorov Calls Bulgaria's Stand 'Contradictory'

LD0510130391 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1132 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Skopje, October 5 (TANJUG)—"At a time of military escalation in Yugoslavia there is no other way

out but to solve the existing problems peacefully," the Skopje daily NOVA MAKEDONIJA on Saturday quotes President of the Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov as saying.

A peaceful settlement "can be achieved only through cessation of war and if goodwill, reason and readiness for dialogue prevail in the Yugoslav Republics," Gligorov said in the interview.

Commenting on the stands of neighbouring countries towards Macedonia, Gligorov said that "Bulgaria's recognizing a sovereign Macedonia while at the same time declining to recognize the existance of the Macedonian nation is quite illogical and contradictory."

By recognizing the Macedonian state but not the Macedonian nation, it is suggested that Bulgaria regards Macedonians as Bulgarians, and history shows what Bulgaria's claims have been, said Gligorov.

He said that Bulgaria's policy is contradictory and that it caused uncertainties, adding that, in view of Bulgaria's and Greece's policy towards Macedonia, "refusal to recognize the Macedonian nation results also from fear that they would have to recognize the human rights of their Macedonian minorities."

Commenting on recent demands by ethnic Albanians in Macedonia, Gligorov said that their struggle for equal rights in Macedonia was right, but not the slogan "all Albanians in one state."

Gligorov said that the Macedonians were the only who have resisted the temptation of putting up a slogan "all Macedonians in one state."

Macedonian Foreign Minister Urges Equal Treatment

LD0510203191 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1913 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] Skopje, Oct 5 (TANJUG)—Macedonian Foreign Minister Denko Maleski said it was particularly important for Macedonia that Yugoslavia's crisis should not be resolved from the angle of individual republics' interests.

Maleski said this had also been confirmed in The Hague.

It was agreed at the peace conference on Yugoslavia on Friday that all the republics will have equal treatment in the recognition of their independence, Maleski told the press on returning from The Hague.

Maleski believes the European Community will not accept individual requests by Yugoslav republics to join the European association.

Macedonian Assembly Rejects Belgrade 'Coup'

LD0510093391 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0600 GMT 5 Oct 91

[Text] The Macedonian Assembly considers the SFRY Presidency's decisions to be illegal and unacceptable and it therefore publicly states that they have no legal effect on the territory of this republic, according to last night's conclusions of the Macedonian Assembly state.

The Assembly condemns the coup in Belgrade as well as all decisions taken by force in solving the crisis, and stresses that Macedonia will defend its sovereignty and integrity and the interests of its citizens from the dangers inherent in the spread of the flames of war in Croatia, and from the illegal activity of the representatives of Serbia and Montenegro. The conclusions demand an immediate halt to the war in Croatia. Failing this, the soldiers and officers from Macedonia will leave the army. Full support is given to the EC and the UN in their efforts to resolve the Yugoslav drama, and a call is made for an observer mission to be sent to Macedonia.

In order to realize the democratically expressed will of citizens in the referendum, the Assembly will urgently adopt the Constitution and separate laws for its implementation.

Montenegro

Bulatovic Upholds Federal Presidency Decisions

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[Text] Titograd, October 4 (TANJUG)—President of the Yugoslav Republic of Montenegro Presidency Momir Bulatovic today lent support to the Presidency of Yugoslavia decision "to establish its function and assume political leadership," as he said. The Yugoslav Presidency yesterday decided to shift to the manner of work envisaged for "conditions of an immediate danger of war." The Presidency took the decision at a session which was not attended by all its members. The session, which was convened by Presidency Vice-President Dr. Branko Kostic, the representative of the Republic of Montenegro, was attended also by the representative of the Republic of Serbia, Dr. Borisav Jovic, and the representatives of Serbia's provinces of Kosovo and Vojvodina, Sejdo Bajramovic and Jugoslav Kostic, respectively.

Bulatovic, who attended today's session of the Montenegro Assembly, commented the demands made by some deputies for a change of the border between Montenegro and Croatia and said that the border must in any case be outside the reach of the weapons of enemy military formations.

"We must eliminate the danger of somebody throwing a grenade on the roof of our house anytime he wishes to do so," Bulatovic said.

Montenegro's defense minister, Col. Bozidar Babic, said that "the security of Montenegro was directly threatened by the continued provocations and increasingly open territorial claims of the Ustasha authorities in Croatia." Colonel Babic said that 28 members of the Armed Forces, of whom 12 from Montenegro, had been killed "in the dirty war which has been imposed on Montenegro." Colonel Babic said that "the crushing and disarming of Ustasha forces" was under way in the area of Dubrovnik are in Konavle.